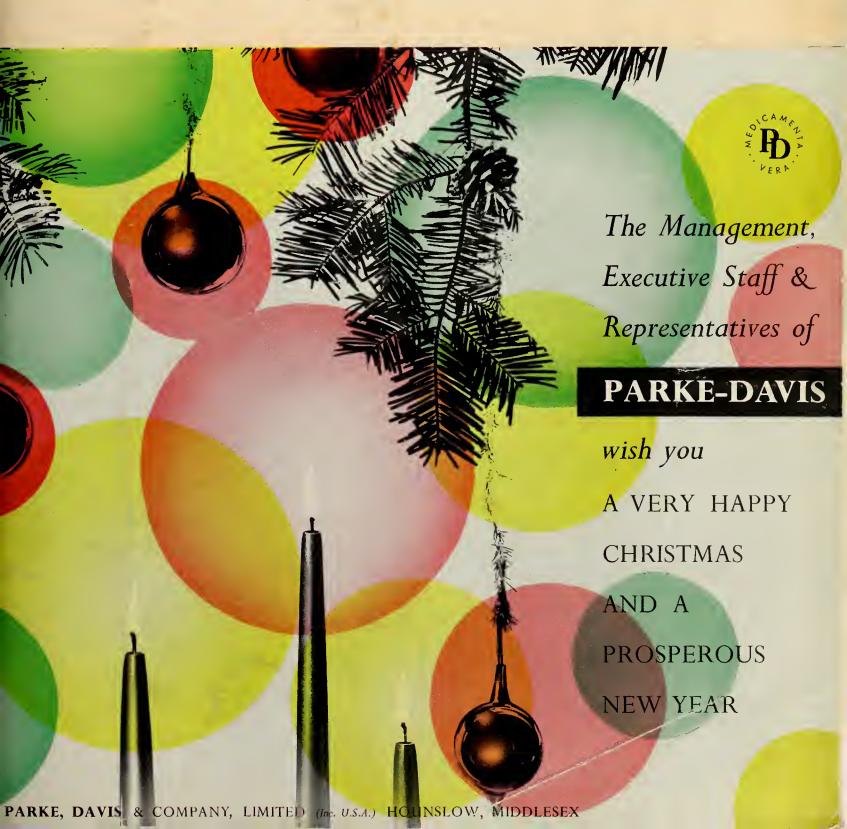
# CHEMISTAND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

DECEMBER 20 1958



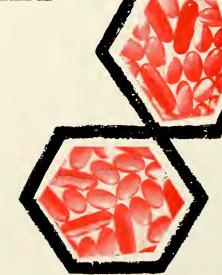
# for the GREAT POTENTIAL

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# **ONLY Scherer's**

# CAPSULE SERVICE YOU DEMAND

Multi-vitamins represent an important, rapidly growing market; they are essential to health. Only the large, scientifically controlled Scherer organisation is geared up to provide you with an unequalled, comprehensive and fully confidential production service—NOW.





# LABORATORY CONTROL Scherer's Triple Guarantee

- 1. All materials analysed on delivery.
- 2. All mixes analysed before encapsulation.
- 3. All capsules analysed before despatch and protocols available on request.

#### PROTECTION

Hermetic sealing ensures the perfect, permanent protection essential with many vitamins.

#### YOUR SAFEGUARD

Thousands, or millions, of gelatin capsules can be produced completely to your formula—in colours and shapes exclusive to you.

#### **ACCURACY**

Fill tolerance to within 1%.

# Scherer Ltd.

can encapsulate most
pharmaceuticals—please ask for details

R. P. SCHERER, Ltd., 216-222 BATH ROAD, SLOUGH, BUCKS. 'Phone: SLOUGH 21241

# SERVICE

The Scherer service means
no capital outlay on your part;
you supply your formula, and
the encapsuled products, guaranteed, will be delivered
to you complete—even
strip packed if you
wish.

# Something new for coughs

# Thorpax syrup

# a new non-narcotic antitussive



'Thorpax' is a palatable syrup for the relief of unproductive or exhausting coughs. The active constituents are dimethoxanate hydrochloride, a recently discovered potent antitussive, and 'Nilergex' - isothipendyl hydrochloride, the new highly effective non-sedative antihista-

A single dose of 'Thorpax' produces an almost immediate response and is effective for 3-5 hours. During this period voluntary clearing of the airways remains adequate.

'Thorpax' is well tolerated by all patients of all ages and does not cause sedation, respiratory depression, gastric disturbance or constipation.

Being non-narcotic and non-addictive it is eminently suitable for long-term treatment.

horpax syrup

In 3 fl. oz. bottles; dispensing packs of 40 fl. oz. also available.

Literature available on request.

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Pharmaceuticals Division

Wilmslow



# The demand for

# Solprin



# reflects a very

# definite trend

More and more Solprin is being prescribed and dispensed. Why? It is an efficient analgesie; but that is not the only reason.

What Solprin offers is calcium aspirin in stable form. Dissolved in water (as ordinary aspirin cannot be), Solprin effectively relieves pain, without producing side effects.

There can be no risk of gastric irritation from undissolved acid particles—because Solprin is not

merely soluble, but is substantially neutral too.

Doctors agree that gastric irritation from acetylsalicylic acid may be serious. It is to Solprin that they are turning to get analgesic benefit with so much less risk to their patients.

The medical profession is kept constantly aware of the claims of Solprin. This is important. That Solprin reflects a firm trend in medical opinion is more important still.



# SOLPRIN

REGD.

Aspirin in soluble, stable form

Available in 500-tablet packs

Solprin is packed in units of 10 tablets (in foil), 50 units to the pack. The N.H.S. basic price for this pack is 12/6. It is available only on prescription and only in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.

RECKITY & SONS LTD., HULL & LONDON (PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL)



Our ever-expanding advertising campaigns in the national, provincial and magazine press are constantly stimulating new sales, which mean new customers for you!

Here are five examples of our new plastic processed Showcards. All are in full colour and are eye catching, appealing and decorative.

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Symbol



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Telegrams: 'QUALITY CHESTER'



# HANSON'S **CATARRH** COMPOUND

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Grateful Autumn customers are recommending unhappy Winter customers to come to you for

# BESOR

# MEDICINAL SNUFF

the proved remedy for colds and catarrh

See that you have sufficient stock

Your wholesaler can supply you promptly.

Orders of one dozen come in attractive counter display box for

MORE SALES - MORE PROFIT

Kemsales Ltd., 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3



BURROUGH'S JAMES BURROUGH LTD. 1 CALE DISTILLERY LONDON R.E. 11

Mr. Brome and Mr. Schimmer
send warm Xmas Greetings
to all their friends...

<u>A CONTROL CON</u>

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# Chilblain sufferers come to you!



PERMICREALS

It's more than likely that they'll ask for 'Pernivit' or 'Pernicream' by name. Both are highly dependable and each will justify the space you devote to point-of-sale promotion.

## 'PERNIVIT' Trade Mark

For treatment and subsequent prevention.

TRADE	RETAIL
Bottle of 50 tablets $2/-$	3/-
Bottle of 500 tablets II/8	17/6

# 'PERNICREAM' Trade Mark

Relieves the inflammation and irritation quickly and effectively.

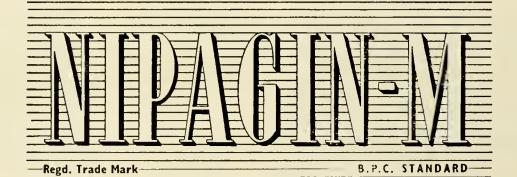
	IKADE	RETAIL
Per tube		3/- (inc. P.T.)

Special terms for both products on direct quantity orders
—See BDH information October 1958 for details.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON N.1



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The original British made preservative with its wide use for pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

Our Service Dept. will gladly co-operate with you on all technical problems.

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The directors and staff of W. SUTTON & CO. LTD. extend to all their friends sincere good wishes for

# CHRISTMAS

and the

# NEW YEAR

# CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

CLOSING FROM MID-DAY

# DEC. 24th until DEC. 30th

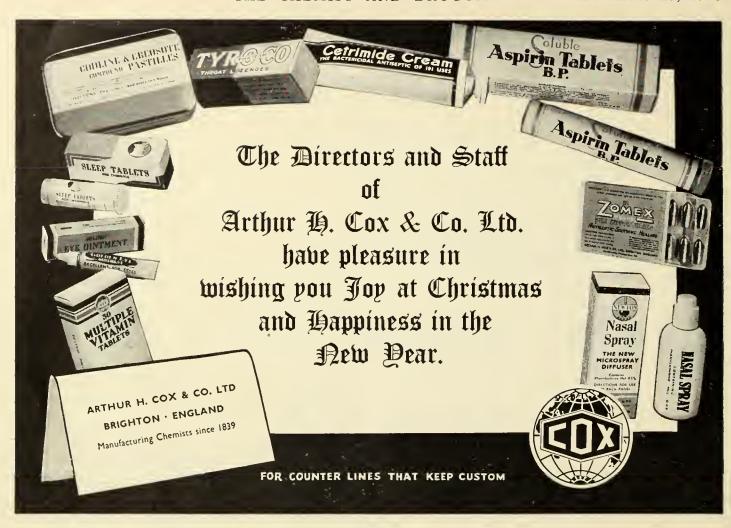
For Annual Stocktaking we shall remain closed on **DEC. 29th** and **30th** so far as reception and despatch of orders is concerned. Our normal reception and despatch service will recommence on **DEC. 31st.** This procedure is designed to eliminate inconvenience to our customers by our opening for a short period after Xmas and having to close for a subsequent period.

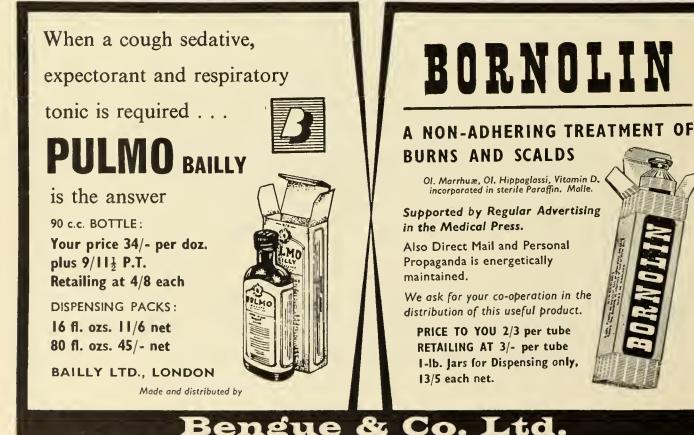
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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES LONDON LIMITED

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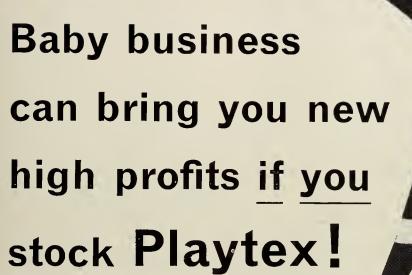
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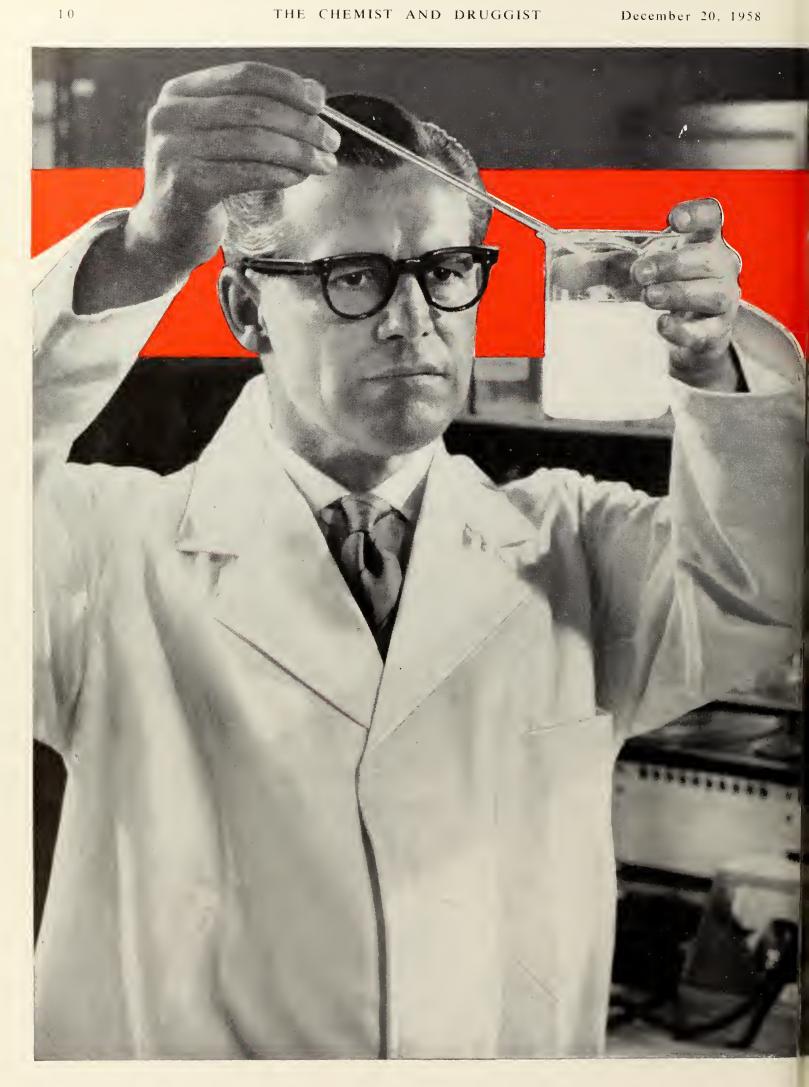
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PHA 1002



# ALUMINIUM GLYCINATE ("D.A.A.")

of pharmaceutical purity

Aluminium glycinate finds increasing favour as a safe and reliable buffer antacid in gastroenterology.

C. L. Bencard Ltd. are foremost producers of this compound and can offer any quantity at competitive prices.

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# FIGGERROLLS will help to increase your sales of STARCH-REDUCED ROLLS

# A NEW FLAVOUR FOR DIABETICS AND SLIMMERS

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#### ANALYSIS

For diatetic or medical purposes

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Protein (N X 5.7)		11.5
Carbohydrates		
Fat		
Salt		0.6

Calories 107 per oz. Four Figgerrolls weigh approx. 1 oz.

#### TRADE TERMS

12 x 30 roll packs 24/- per case 24 x 10 roll packs 23/- per case Order from your usual wholesaler

# FIGGERROLLS

WHITWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED · WELLINGBOROUGH · NORTHANTS

CARNEGIES PHARMACEUTICALS



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CONTAINING A NEW POTENT **ANTI - INFLAMMATORY** AGENT

Caffeine - a - naphthyl Sodium Acetate (Pat. applied for)

This new substance rapidly reduces formalininduced oedema to normal. It appears that it is this property which quickly terminates the acute attack. The bronchospasm and dyspnoea pass off rapidly: the sputum loosens and liquefies so that expectoration is easy and relatively painless. Asthma 23-D will be found equally valuable in the treatment of acute and chronic cases with or without emphysema.

Now being brought to the notice of the Medical Profession directly and by advertising in the medical journals.

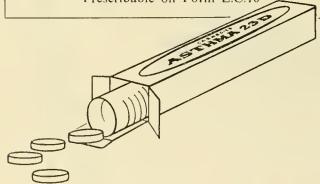
Supplies available through your usual wholesaler.

# **Tubes of 30 Tablets**

Trade price ... ... 3/6 per tube Purchase tax ... ... 1/1 ,, ,, Retail price (inc. P.T.) ... 6/4 ,, ,,

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Bottle of 250 Tablets 22/9 plus 6/10 P.T. Prescribable on Form E.C.10



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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS

ESTABLISHED 1911

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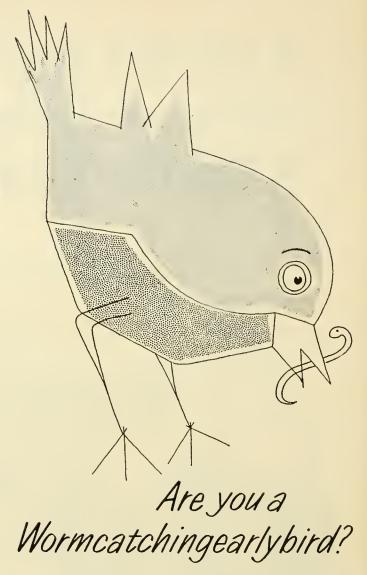
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We say it's the early stockist that catches the trade. 10 million readers will see Maw's

Toilet Lanoline advertised during this October,

November and December. More than five million in Woman's Own. Over a million-and-a-half in the

Woman's Mirror. Well over three million in the Glasgow Sunday Post. A round six-hundredthousand in the Belfast Telegraph . . . and that's

a lot of people! A lot of people who will be

coming to your shop asking for a tube of Maw's Toilet Lanoline at 1/6 (or a jar at 4/6). That's a lot of tubes, or jars (or both)

you're going to sell . . . stock up early, and be sure of a good sale.



Remember—it's a chemists only sale



BARNET ENGLAND SON AND SONS LIMITED



- Medicinal Tablets prepared to customer's own formulæ
- Quality and accuracy guaranteed
- Modern Plant
- Prompt Delivery

HOME AND EXPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

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# Thousands of germs will still be alive in the morning!



Forceful advertising in the Press and on T.V. reminds the housewife to 'use Domestos every night.'

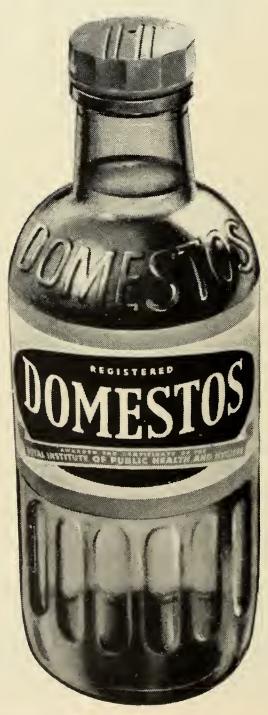
... more and more vour customers will ask for



# SCIENTIFIC PROOF

Tests reveal that thousands of germs still remain active on lavatory bowls treated with ordinary cleansers, even after 18 hours. But, Domestos kills all known germs within one hour.

# Because it is the MOST EFFECTIVE lavatory cleanser available....



DOMESTOS has the LARGEST SALE of any Liquid LAVATORY CLEANSE

Richard Daniel & Son LTD



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Attractively labelled and presented

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NOW MADE

HERE ... THE





#### UNIVERSAL ALL-PURPOSE COMMINUTING

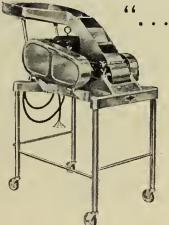
Stainless steel construction

Reversible comminuting chamber

Easy to clean

Completely mobile

Full details from:



... for reducing to powder,

granule or slurry



candies and cullet—



and in a hurry!"

LIVERPOOL 24 TELEGRAMS: MANESTY, LIVERPOOL 24

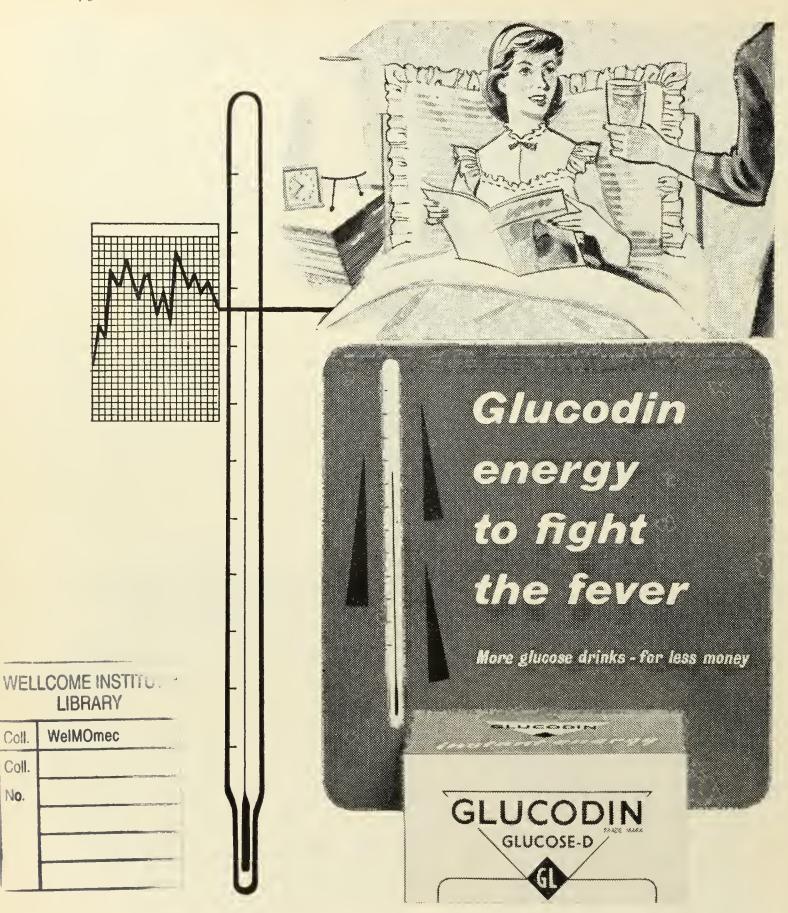
TABLET MACHINES

**MIXERS** 

**GRANULATORS** 

COATING PANS

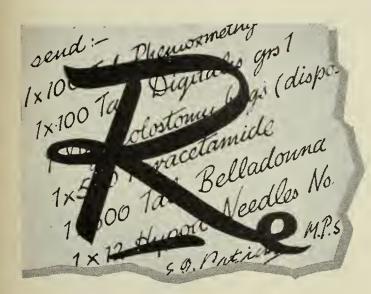
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Customers with high temperatures should not be in your shop. But their relatives are. Inform or remind them of Glucodin energy with a goodly display of cartons and crowners.



# the order



# behind the prescription

Modern dispensing practice demands the support of an understanding and efficient wholesale service. As pharmacists ourselves we know that orders for drugs, ethicals and surgical items must receive the same care, accuracy and promptitude that is given by our Retail and Hospital colleagues to doctors' prescriptions



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# HEMIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 170

December 20, 1958

No. 4113

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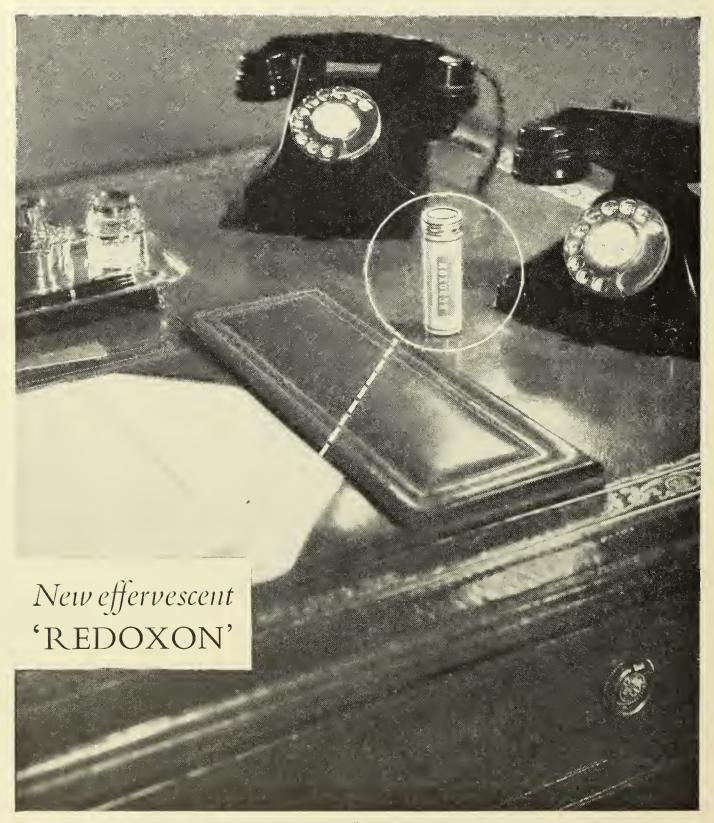
MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565 Telegrams: Chemicus, Estrand, London

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GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.
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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £2 10s. Single copies one shilling each.

# Elegance with Efficiency



With 'Redoxon' effervescent tablets 16. a glass of water can be transformed into a pleasing effervescent drink containing a massive dose of Vitamin C. Such doses are indicated in the

treatment of the *first manifestations of the common* cold and other febrile conditions in which the reserves of Vitamin C are rapidly depleted.

'Redoxon' effervescent tablets 1G. are supplied in tins of 10.

ROCHE PRODUCTS LIMITED, 15 MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.I

Volume 170

DECEMBER 20, 1958

No. 4113

# **Import Duty Cuts**

# MANY CHEMICALS TEMPORARILY EXEMPT

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No 1) Order, 1958, which comes into force on January 1, 1959, provides for the exemption from protective import duty of a large number of chemicals which are not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The period of exemption is nine months except for a few items for which a shorter period is indicated. The Order is published as S.I., 1958, No. 2076, and the items which are mainly under the tariff heading 28 and 29 of the Brussels nomenclature occupy some twenty-five pages. They include such important pharmaceuticals as thymol. PAS, benzocaine, quinidine and folic acid. Another Order (published as S.I., 1958, No. 2075), exempts calcium chloride from duty for the period December 13–31.

# Royal Society

BURSARIES SCHEME AWARDS

AMONG recipients of awards recently announced under the Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursaries Scheme are Dr. I. R. C. Bick (senior lecturer in organic chemistry, Tasmania University) to assist him to visit Cambridge, between June 1959 and March 1960, to study the latest developments and research techniques in natural products organic chemistry; Professor C. M. Donald (professor of agriculture in the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Adelaide University) to enable him to study recent advances and techniques in agronomic research at Hurley and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, for three months from April 1959; Professor P. C. Dutta (professor of organic chemistry, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur) to enable him to gain experience in the field of alicyclic compounds related to terpenoids at Imperial College, London, and at Oxford, for about ten months from May 1959; Dr. A. Iggo (lecturer in physiology, Edinburgh University) to enable him to gain experience of techniques for the analysis of spinal cord activity and to apply those in further investigation of the nature of rhythmic nervous activity in mammals, at Canberra for about five months from July 1959; Dr. Jean M. Tyler (I.C.I. Research Fellow, department of chemistry, Edinburgh University) to enable her to carry out structural investigations on West Indian natural products at Kingston, Jamaica, for a year from April 1959; Dr. J. M. Vin-

cent (associate professor of agricultural microbiology, Sydney University) to enable him to continue his studies of the root-nodule bacteria at Rothamsted for about eight months during 1959.

# Research Policy Change

SUBJECTS SWITCHED TO UNIVERSITIES

THE Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has reached the conclusion that microbiological research of the kind at present done at the National Chemical Laboratory would (apart from work upon the corrosion of metals) be better carried out in university departments. They propose to encourage the expansion of such work by making grants to universities for promising investigations. Although it is acknowledged that the N.C.L.'s microbiology group, which numbers less than twenty, has done good work, it is

considered that, apart from the work on metal corrosion, it does not benefit the chemical groups at the laboratory. The microbiological work has been concerned with four main subjects, namely the national collection of industrial bacteria; study of metal corrosion; investigation of sulphur bacteria; and investigation of methane-producing bacteria. The industrial bacteria collection is being transferred to the marine bacteria collection at the Torry, Aberdeenshire, research station of the Water Pollution Research Laboratory.

# P.A.T.A. Council

RESULT OF ELECTION

RESULT of the recent ballot for five manufacturer places on the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was as follows:—Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., 109; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 106; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 92; Elliman, Sons & Co., Ltd., 84; E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., 74; Vick International, Ltd., 45. The first five candidates have been elected. Voting papers issued totalled 272, of which 111 were returned. None was disallowed. There were no contests for the retail and wholesale sections, and the following were returned unopposed: Retail Section, Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield, Portsmouth; J. E. Goodall, Ealing, London; D. A. Rees, St. Albans; F. G.



HOPEFUL IF FATHERLESS: How many fathers dare ask themselves what would happen to their families if they didn't get back from, say, Manchester this week? For the "Knight of the road," the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner provide the answer. The yearly average number of boys and girls the Schools clothe, maintain and educate (to grammar school standards) is 250, the chemical trade being represented at present by eleven children and the soap and perfumery trades by six. Founded in 1845, the Schools shoulder a special charge not undertaken by the ordinary boarding school: to build up first the sense of security of each new child—something which, owing to family tragedy, may have been completely lost. Raising funds to carry on the Schools is increasingly difficult, for more than £60,000 per annum is required from voluntary sources. Many commercial travellers contribute, but the help of those that do not could make all the difference.

Wells, Hanwell, London; Wholesale Section, Butler & Crispe, Ltd., London; Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd., Newcastleon-Tyne; Hirst, Brooke, Goodalls, Ltd., Leeds; James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

# A Research Exhibition

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS ON SHOW

AT Olympia, London, in October 1959, an International Scientific Research exhibition is being organised to illustrate the story of scientific achievement; to demonstrate the influence scientific development plays in everyday life; and "to explain the promise scientific discovery and research holds for the future." Four main themes have been Four main themes have been chosen: Health and food; materials; transport and communications; power and industry. The health and food theme represents the fundamental requirements of man, and is to illustrate contributions of the medical profession working in collaboration with the chemical industry to produce antibiotics, in-secticides, fertilisers, etc. Universities are being encouraged to take part in the exhibition so that they can make known the important part they are playing in modern technical and scientific research in all fields. Organisers of the exhibition are International Scientific and Research Exhibitions, Ltd., 34 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

# Cosmetic Chemists

ANALYSIS OF UNKNOWN SAMPLES

THE approach to chemical analysis in the cosmetic industry was outlined in a talk given to the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in London on November 14 by Mr. S. J. Bush (County Laboratories, Ltd.). Mr. Bush said that the analysis of unknown samples required thought on the formulation of a suitable approach. They could not be made by reference to a standard scheme or set of tables: each analysis was a problem in itself and the history and/or intended use of the sample had to be carefully considered. Semi-micro techniques saved time and material and a number of macro-procedures could be scaled down to deal with small samples. Chromatographic and colorimetric methods were frequently useful and he outlined a few typical determinations. The speaker described two methods of determining ethylene oxide in condensates, both depending on decomposi-tion with hydriodic acid. He showed how the determination of water by distillation with an immiscible solvent was widely applicable to cosmetic products though alcohol interfered. Glycerol interference could be eliminated by using benzene as entrainer. accuracy of the results of an analysis depended on the complexity of the mixture and the purpose for which the analysis was undertaken. The difficulty of making an accurate analysis in the presence of certain ingredients of defined chemical composition was illustrated by a reference to the analysis of shampoos. The speaker discussed the question presenting and interpreting results. Discussion followed the lecture. Then, in a simple ceremony, the president of the Society (Dr. R. H. Marriott)

presented diploma certificates to candidates who had been successful in the first of the Society's examinations, held recently.

# Computers are Coming

APPLICATIONS IN INDUSTRY

THE use of an electronic computer in classifying bacteria was one application demonstrated at the first British computer exhibition held in London, November 28 to December 4. The National Elliot 402 machine is capable of classifying up to 256 strains of bacteria, each strain with up to 180 characteristic features. A standard is chosen for a specific number of similarities in a class of organisms. If ten similar features represent "complete likeness," then a sample organism with, say, seven of those features would be classified by the machine as being 0.7 similar. The information is recorded on a tape giving present, absent or unknown features as +, -, or 1. The tape is fed into a "reader" unit and the calculated information typed by the computer into solumns required to the computer into solumns are solumns. puter into columns, providing a direct comparison between culture specimens. with Dr. The method originated P. H. A. Sneath. National Institute for Medical Research (J. Gen. Microbiol., 1957. 17. 1). In papers read at a symposium in connection with the exhibition, Mr. A. J. Brockbank (manager of the sales office, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) described how a computer was used by his company to deal with the handling of orders. Orders are edited and coded upon arrival, each customer having a folio number. The company's products are likewise recorded as a three-digit reference number. Those details are inserted on the order. Punched cards corresponding to the order and its added detail are scanned by the machine, which records the data and provides labels and invoices, adjusts stock records and makes ledger entries.

# A Debt to Pharmacy

AID IN PREPARING THE B.P.

"IN its task of preparing the British Pharmacopæia, the General Medical Council had from the very beginning to invoke the assistance of members of the pharmaceutical profession and owes much to their expert advice," said Sir David Campbell (president of the General Medical Council) at a banquet in London on November 27 marking the Council's centenary. (See C. & D., October 4, p. 367.) Comparison of the first B.P. published by the Council with the B.P. 1958 gave some understanding of the enormous advance in medical science, especially during the past half century—"greater indeed than in the past 2,000 years. You will realise why it became imperative that while the Council might continue to publish the Pharmacopæia and guide its policy, its preparation should be in the hands of a special body of expert chemists, pharmacists, pharmacologists and microbiologists as well as physicians," said Sir David.
"Thanks to the work of that special body—the British Pharmacopæia Commission - the Council have been enabled to publish perhaps the best Pharmacopæia in the world.

# "Going to the Doctor"

STATISTICS SHOW MAIN REASONS

" MORBIDITY Statistics from General Practice," No. 14 (Vol. 1 (general), H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. 6d.), recently published is the first of three projected volumes presenting clinical records. The present survey, undertaken by about 170 general practitioners in over 100 practices. lists the reasons that prompted people to consult their doctor during a period of twelve months. The 382,829 patients in the study consulted their doctors on an average 3'8 times during the year (women patients more often than men). The proportion of patients seen was highest in the under-fifteen age-group. Elderly patients were seen about twice as often as children or young adults. Respiratory tuberculosis caused 2.9 consultations per 1,000 patients; cancer 5.2. psychoneurotic disorders 45.7, the common cold 811, bronchitis 2611, and arthritis and rheumatism 64.9 times per 1,000. Patient-consulting rates tended to be lowest in rural districts, "except for reasons other than sickness" (e.g., routine maternity consultations and inoculations).

# **Analytical Chemists**

MICRO WORK IN BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

AT its meeting in London held recently, the Society for Analytical Chemistry considered the application of micro methods to biochemical analyses. Dr. G. Hunter (biochemistry laboratory, Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford) outlined his now routine method for determining calcium and magnesium in serum and cerebrospinal fluid. sample can be as small as 0.2 mil of blood serum or 0.3 mil of C.S.F., the end-point is sharp and results obtained are within  $\pm$  2 per cent. for calcium and  $\pm$  2.5 per cent. for magnesium. Other papers read related to volumetric analysis of tin compounds.

# IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

# Associates' Section

DECEMBER COMMITTEE MEETING

A MEETING of the committee of the Associates Section of Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast on December 8, Mr. W. T. Hunter (chairman), presiding. The chairman welcomed Mr. R. G. P. McMullan on his first attendance as a committee member. A report of a meeting of the social subcommittee held on December 4 was received, and it was agreed that the cost of tickets for the annual dance should remain at 10s. 6d. It was also agreed that tickets should be available to associates only (a maximum of four per associate), January 5-17, and that afterwards they should be for general sale. A subcommittee was set up to inquire into grants available to students studying pharmacy. The committee comprises Messrs. W. T. Hunter, H. M. Hamilton, R. G. P. McMullan, A. J. T. Thompson. The following were approved for associateship: -Pharmaceutical Chemist, Messrs. J. J. Hamill and C. E. Taylor-Nobbs.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

A FIRE on December 6 destroyed the ether department of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 93 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh.

The Ministry of Agriculture has published the 1958 edition of its pocket-sized booklet "At the Farmer's Service."

FIRE did considerable damage to the storeroom of George Hinchliffe, Ltd., chemists, Dowson Road, Hyde, Ches, recently.

IN a fire at Lewis Woolf, Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham, on Dccember 11, thousands of teats for babies' feeding bottles were destroyed.

THE fourth international conference on Public Health Education is being held at Dusseldorf, West Germany, May 3-9, 1959. An exhibition is being held to coincide with the conference.

The terms of reference of the Food Standards Committee have been amended to give the committee more scope in considering and recommending on the control of food labelling and advertising.

INDUSTRIAL photography was well represented at an exhibition of professional photography by members of the West Midlands centre of the Institute of British Photographers, held in Birmingham, Dccember 15–20. Photographs totalling 371, by thirty-six members, were on show.

A SERIES of ten lectures by Mr. J. L. Paterson, B.Sc., on "The Physiology and Pharmacology of the Nervous System" is being given at the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, at 7.15 p.m., beginning on January 15, 1959. The fee for the course is 25s.

OFFICERS of the biological methods group of the Society for Analytical Chemistry, elected at the annual meeting on December 9, were: Chairman, Dr. J. I. M. Jones; Vice-chairman, Mr. J. S. Simpson, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. K. L. Smith, M.P.S., Standards Department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

"IT is pleasant to record that local pharmacists were very rarely responsible for the errors discovered; in most cases the fault lay with the manufacturing houses, and complaints made to these were, in general, promptly attended to "states Mr. H. H. Bagnall (Birmingham city analyst) in his annual report for 1957.

THE National Health Service (Supplementary Ophthalmic Services) Amendment Regulations 1958 (S.I. 1958, No. 2024), which came into force on December 8, modify the previous Regulations so as to admit to the Ophthalmic Lists certain persons who could not comply with the earlier requirements.

AT a jubilee celebration dinner held by A. S. Price & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham, on December 15, gold watches were presented to Messrs. T. E. Ashman, M.P.S. (superintendent chemist) and F. Jeavons (joint managing director) both of whom had completed forty-five years' service with the company (see also C. & D., November 15, p. 531).

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

# By Xrayser

# Side Effects

"With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all." Jerome K. Jerome well knew the weaknesses of humanity when he penned those words. It will be recalled that, after consulting a book of diseases for the purpose of reading up the treatment of some slight ailment, he turned the leaves idly and began to study diseases generally. He had them all-all, that is, with the exception of housemaid's knee—and he concluded what an acquisition he would be to a medical class. Students would no longer need to "walk the hospitals" if they had him. All they would have to do was to walk round him, and, after that, take their diploma. (Jerome would perhaps have been interested to know that I consulted his novel to refresh my memory on the passage from which I have quoted, only to find that I had as great difficulty in laying down Jerome as Jerome had in putting aside the medical book—but it was not morbid curiosity that compelled my attention.) The situation described is not without its modern counterpart in the leaflets enclosed with ethical proprietary medicines. Not that I am of the opinion that such leaflets should be dispensed, complete with side-effects, along with the medicine. I cannot think that the condition of the consumer is likely to be improved if he reads that the medicine he is taking may cause severe headaches, dizziness, constipation, impotence, muscle tremor and jaundice. It may be, as Sir Hugh Linstead stated recently at Nottingham, that the doctor should educate his patient to pay no attention to references to side-effects (p. 500) but it seems to me to be simpler to remove such information—usually headed "For medical profession only "-and so allow a few moments of leisure to the hard-worked physician.

# Proprietary Medicines

The views expressed in the preceding paragraph are not unconnected with the report of the representative committee which discussed and reported on the various problems in the marketing and dispensing of proprietary medicines. I note that the question of their dispensing, and the problems caused by methods of packaging them, has been pointed in the direction of the Pharmaceutical Society. It will be interesting to see if the Council accepts the suggestion. It would seem to have no alternative, after admitting the subject to the syllabus in practical pharmaceutics. Not much guidance came from the committee in regard to leaflets containing technical information. The report states (p. 634) that such a leaflet was clearly not intended for the patient, but could not be removed unless the outer package was broken and consequently defaced. In my opinion (and practice) all outer packages should be broken and defaced to ensure that no such leaflet reaches the patient. Standard practice will be difficult of attainment, but it may be found that the first steps towards uniformity will have to be taken by the manufacturer. The discussion at Llandudno showed the divergence of opinion, but there was a time when the doctor would have castigated the pharmacist who allowed his patient to know that the medicine prescribed was not his own formula.

# Manual Skills

Dr. K. R. Capper's services are in great demand by various organisations at present. I agree wholeheartedly with his remarks to the students at Sunderland (p. 626) on the subject of manual skill in dispensing. It is a mistake to consider pharmacy against the background of earlier years. Never was there more need for a thorough knowledge of the chemical and pharmacological properties of drugs. In his address to the Edinburgh branch (p. 632) I note that Dr. Capper was asked a question about double-strength mixture of potassium citrate, B.N.F., and that he replied that it was not possible to make it. Why should anyone prescribe such a mixture? The purpose eludes me.

# **HUMANISM AT WORK**

### Management responsibilities today

"WHEN an organisation employs a man, it is not buying anything more than his service during factory or office hours. If it imagines it is doing more than that, it is grossly violating individual liberty." So said SIR ALEXANDER FLECK (chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), in a speech "Science and Humanism: A Background to Management," at Newcastle-on-Tyne

recently.
Sir Alexander said that, when he acquired his earliest experience of in-dustrial management, just over some forty years ago, management was still a purely practical craft and managers formed no distinctive functional class in industry. That was no longer true. The change had come about for two main reasons. Fifty years or so ago the majority of companies were managed by men who had a substantial share in the ownership. Today the vast majority of the industrial enterprises were run by men who had made management their profession. They directed, controlled and managed the business as salaried officials, whose stake in the business was not mainly financial but, so to speak, their professional capital. It was not less at risk for that reason.

#### Decline of Owner-management

There were a number of minor reasons why owner management should have declined; the main reason had been the growing technical complexity of industrial operations and their vastly increased scale. Production used to be a craft and was now a science: "rule of thumb" was moving towards digital computers. Technical complexity of that sort called for specialists, and there was a limit to the number of specialist talents which the owner or his immediate family could offer. It called for high standards of professional competence and many skills.

The first of the ends of management was to contribute to the well-being of the community and its social evolu-tion by producing goods or services for the community at fair prices; by giving fair remuneration and working conditions to its employees; and by giving a fair return to shareholders who risked their money in the business. When business set out to exploit financial, material and human resources, it had a responsibility to see that, so far as lay in its power, they were properly and effectively used. If it were to be self-perpetuating through growth or modernisation, it must dispose of its products or services for more than their cost-in plain language must make a profit.

The employee spent roughly one-third of his life on the site and his wife and family might have to spend their life in a district if not overlooking the works, then in an atmosphere where they were an important feature. He believed that management did have a direct responsibility to the community for not turning the factory site into a desert, or into that sort of squalid slum which considerable tracts of our nineteenth-century industrial area still remained.

# S.W. LONDON HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

### Reception after annual meeting

AT the annual meeting of hospital pharmacists in the South-west Metropolitan Region on December 6. it was reported that, during the four completed years of the joint contracting scheme for pharmaceutical supplies, savings in excess of £70,000 had been effected on a turnover of approximately £650,000. (A full report of the meeting will be given in a subsequent issue). The meeting was followed by a reception at the Regional Hospital Board's new premises at 40 Eastbourne Terrace. Paddington. About seventy people were present, the principal guest being Sir Frederick Messer, M.P. (chairman of the Central Health Services Council. 1948-57). In the absence through illness of Mr. A. G. Linfield (chairman of the board) and Sir Geoffrey Todd (chairman of the board's medical advisory

committee), Sir Frederick was welcomed by Dr. B. Abel-Smith. In an entertaining speech Sir Frederick expressed his appreciation of the important rôle of the hospital pharmacist, declaring him to be "the pivot around which the hospital revolves." The guests included Sir Hugh and Lady Linstead, Dr. H. Davis. Hugh and Lady Linstead, Dr. H. Davis, C.B.E. (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health), Mr. A. D. Campbell (controller of supplies, Ministry of Health). Dr. W. J. Gill (senior administrative medical officer. Regional Hospital Board). Mr. E. G. Braithwaite (secretary, Regional Hospital Board) and Mr. A. A Hunt (deputy secretary, Re-A. A. Hunt (deputy secretary, Regional Hospital Board).

The secretary of the committee (Mr. W. S. Benjamin), proposed the toast of "our guests" to which Dr. Davis

replied.

# PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

## Biochemical theories of mechanism of chemical methods

AN account of recent work on protection against radiation risks was given in London recently by Professor Z. M. Bacq (professor of pharmacodynamics, Liege University). Professor Bacq said that excessive radiation dosage, producing death, caused no untoward macroscopic damage: death was due to displacement of the body biochemistry. Patt. working in the United States, had shown that enzyme activity was destroyed by radiation. He had found it possible to protect an enzyme solution with cysteine. Patt maintained that the -SH part of the molecule was the grouping of significance in the protective action.

had uncovered other substances with promising activity, one being dicthyl thiocarbamate. In general, chelating agents had a protective action. The compounds used must gain access to the cell and that accounted for the lack of protective power shown by cysteamine in a solution in which yeast cells, exposed to irradiation at 2-3° C. had died. Access to the cell occurred at 10° C., at which point the protective power returned.

Two Norwegian workers had advanced the theory that cysteamine became linked with amino acids and proteins according to the following equation:—

$$\begin{array}{c|c} H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-S & H+H & S-CH_2-CH \\ \hline & NH_2 \\ \hline & Cysteamine & Cysteine \\ \hline & \rightarrow H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-S-S-CH_2-CH \\ & NH_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

That had suggested that other amines might demonstrate similar action.

Cysteamine was found to have five times the protective power of cysteine.

It had the disadvantage of instability, and the more stable disulphide had

been prepared. In the body that compound broke down to the original monosulphide. Administered intraperitoneally it gave up to one hour's protection in mice: it was active orally at four times the injection dose. Research

They thought that the mixed disulphide formed had something to do with the protective action. Professor Bacq maintained that the rupture of the —SH grouping was of primary importance. The reaction did not explain all the phenomena of protection phenomena of protection.

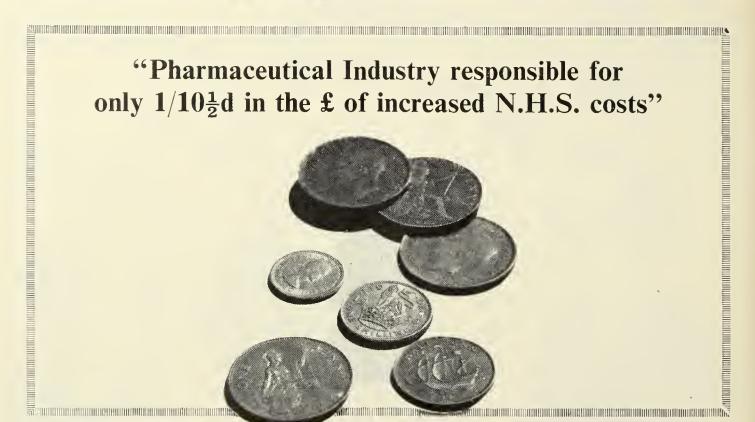
It had been observed that the mutation and lethal effects of radiation upon chromosomes increased when oxygen was present in the cell. Other observations supported the theory. Thus cysteamine increased resistance to oxygen poisoning in cysteamineinjected mice.

On the other hand two Dutch workers had noted that maximum protection occurred when lack of oxygen was not pronounced. Professor Bacq said he was brought back to his original belief that the protective effects depended upon competition for free radicles.

The reactions ceased 10-5 to 10-6 seconds after irradiation had taken place. Administration of bone marrow had been found to enhance the protective effect of cysteamine.



# VITAMINS LIMITED ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT



At the Annual General Meeting of Vitamins Ltd., held recently in London, Mr. H. C. H. Graves, Chairman, said that net profit for the year, after providing for pension and tax allocations, was up from £90,409 to £146,161. Ordinary dividend was increased from  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 20%.

Mr. Graves said in 1955 he had stated that the Company had shots in the locker with fuses timed to go off in 1957, 1958 and even later. This was still true.

The most important project they had in hand appeared, at the moment, to be assured of a market and the question was the production of "pay" quantities quickly. If this could be done the project could be largely self-financing, but they were often hampered by what seemed to be inordinate time lags in the delivery of machinery.

Competition in their established lines continued severe and while they had the technical resources to meet and to excel all competition on grounds of quality and, he hoped, of price, it would require the most determined efforts of their hard-working and devoted staff, to maintain and improve the striking position gained over the past few years. They hoped to do it and to make further progress.

A month or so ago said Mr. Graves, the Ministry of Health's Annual Report for 1957 had shown an increase of £50 million in N.H.S. costs in one year, or £301 million increase since 1948. What were these increases mainly due to? It was safe to say that if this question were asked as a

general knowledge test 99 per cent. of the general public and many leaders of opinion would give the wrong answer.

The correct answer was that £202 millions were due to increases in hospital costs (for salaries, fuel, provisions, bedding, etc.). Only £28 million of the nine-year increase went to drug manufacturers for drugs which—among other things—had saved the lives of several millions of people in this country alone since the N.H.S. started.

To put the matter in another way, of every £ of increased costs, the drug manufacturer had had  $1/10\frac{1}{2}$ d. In their eagerness to assail him for the  $1/10\frac{1}{2}$ d. (for which he had given amazing value in life-saving drugs as in many other ways) the critics forgot the other  $18/1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The role of the Company's product, Bemax, as the best-known vitamin-mineral-protein food in the world, continued to be appreciated and understood by doctors and dietitians, by nurses and mothers as it had been for the past thirty years. If, like some regimes, Bemax were unpleasant and not easy of acceptance, he could understand there being abstainers from its use. On the contrary, Bemax with milk or fruit juice, in soup or sprinkled on cereal foods was so delicious and added such zest to life that he really found it incredible that anyone who had the opportunity should fail to give it a trial, and still more incredible to think anyone, these days, could be found to deny their children its benefits and the protection which it afforded. The report and accounts were adopted.

VITAMINS FROM



UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6

## **COMPANY NEWS**

Last year's figures in parentheses

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—Incorporated Securities, Ltd., have informed the company of an offer submitted to them of 2s. 4d. per 2s. share for a minimum of 375,000 and a maximum of 500,000 shares of Barclays & Sons. The directors advise acceptance as being in the best interest of shareholders.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. — At an extraordinary meeting of the company to approve capital changes consequent upon the acquisition of Ascotts, Ltd., the chairman referred to paths of development decided upon by the board. They are primarily to develop internal resources, which in the case of the parent company means expanding its range of food, chemical and agricultural products, and, in the case of Ascotts, Ltd., adding new shop units and acquiring further existing chains as opportunity arises.

VITAMINS, LTD.—At the annual meeting held recently, Mr. H. C. H. Graves (chairman) said that net profit for the year ended March 31, after providing for pension and tax allocations, was up from £90,409 to £146,161. Competition in their established lines continued severe, and while they had the technical resources to meet and to excel all competition on grounds of quality and, he hoped, of price, it would require the most determined efforts of their hard-working and devoted staff to maintain and improve the strong position gained over the past few years. (For preliminary statement of accounts see C. & D., September 27, p. 326.)

WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD.—Mr. A. W. Cornforth (chairman) reported recently that trading results for the first six months of the current year had been satisfactory. While he would not make a definite forecast on the profit margins, he thought they would be roughly the same as in the corresponding period. Commenting on the board's decision to reduce the dividend by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a shareholder considered it was a "miserable" and an unnecessary one in view of the company's ample funds. The chairman replied that the reduction was a precautionary measure. While they had considerable liquid resources, they had a certain amount of expenditure to make during the next financial year in order to increase efficiency and thereby reduce costs.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.—Net profit attributable to the group for year ended June 30 was £200,333 (£150,158) and profits before tax and minority interest amounted to £438,112 (£346,447). Group depreciation charge is fixed at £201,025 (against £180,192). At the annual meeting on December 12, the chairman (Mr. T. C. Hanbury) said the heavy expenditure on buildings and plant, which was undertaken in the interest of efficiency and expansion, had made the financial position more difficult and in view of capital commitments which, at the date of the balance sheet, amounted to £330,000, those difficulties would continue for much of the current financial year. The chairman also referred to the terms of agreement that had been signed be-

tween the company and the Royal Welfare Organisation of Iran (C. & D., September 6, p. 232).

# **BUSINESS CHANGES**

MR. A. J. PACKER, M.P.S., 6 Bridge Street, Andover, Hants, is to retire from business at the end of December.

CRODA, LTD., are opening a Scottish office at Victoria Chambers, 42 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on January 5, 1959, under the managership of Mr. E. F. Miller (formerly northern representative).

### **Appointments**

BRITISH SCHERING, LTD., 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8, have appointed Mr. E. Barrett their export manager.

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.l, have appointed Mr. K. A. Bailey their sales manager in succession to Mr. A. B. Dixon, who has retired.

DURHAM RAW MATERIALS, LTD., have moved their Manchester office to Canada House, 3 Chepstow Street, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1 (telephone: Central 2683), Mr. Dennis Punton has been appointed manager of the office.

## **DEATHS**

BOTTOMLEY. — On December 2, Mr. Percy Kingdon Bottomley, M.P.S., 47 Cable Road, Hoylake, Cheshire, aged eighty-one.

BREUGELMANS.—On November 27, at Etterbeek, Professor Joseph C. Breugelmans, scientific director of the Laboratoire de Service de Contrôle des Médicaments. Professor Breugelmans was founder and former editor-in-chief of the Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique.

DUNDEE. — At his residence. Islandbawn, Carnmoney, Belfast, on November 21, Alexander Dundee, M.P.S.N.I. Mr. Dundee qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Northern Ireland in 1926, and for the past twenty-two years had carried on business at Glengormley, Belfast. Prior to that he had a business for a number of years in York Road, Belfast.

FLOOD.—At Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda, on December 9, Mr. John Connick Flood, M.P.S.I., St. Mary's Road, Dundalk. Mr. Flood qualified in 1920.

PLASKETT. — On November 30, Mr. Harold John Plaskett, M.P.S., 614 Pershore Road, Selly Park, Birmingham, 29.

PORTER.—Suddenly on December 2, Mr. Sidney Porter, South West Denton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged forty-six. For the past four and a half years Mr. Porter had represented Richard Hudnut, Ltd., in county Durham, Northumberland and North Yorkshire.

RIX. — On November 21, Mr. Henry Grey Rix, New Frogmore, Blegrave Lane, Caversham, Reading. Mr. Rix, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1898, was in business in Caversham from 1901 until he retired in 1937

RUMBOLD.—On December 1, Mr. Kenneth James Rumbold, M.P.S., 15 Albert Square, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged sixty-eight.

THOMAS. — As the result of a motoring accident on December 9, Mr. Henry Illtyd Thomas, M.P.S., 71 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Thomas was a founder vice-president of the Sheerness Rotary Club and a member of the Du Sharland and Queenborough Freemason Lodges, He was three times elected captain of the Sheerness golf club and was a member of it at the time of his death. Mr. Thomas was also an accomplished musician.

### **PERSONALITIES**

MR. R. E. TWELVES, M.P.S., Chesterfield, Derbys, an active worker for local hospitals for many years, and who is particularly interested in the Whittington Hall Hospital, was unable because of illness to attend the hospital's annual carol service on December 10. However, the service was recorded and played back to Mr. Twelves at his home.

MR. J. R. G. KIRKALDY, M.P.S., Westwood Avenue, March, Cambs, who has been in business as an optician in Broad Street, March, since 1942, is to retire on Christmas Eve for reasons of health. He first went to the town in 1924 as manager for a Broad Street firm of chemists, J. W. Ailsby, Ltd., and he remained with that company until he commenced his own business eighteen years later.

DR. E. W. SKYRME, B.Pharm., F.P.S. (managing director, Shurzine Pharmacy, Ltd., Hastings), has been co-opted as a member of a working party appointed by the Labour Party to make a detailed study of the National Health Service. Dr. Skyrme is chairman of the local Labour Party. He is also a member of the Joint Formulary Committee, Hastings Group Hospital Management Committee, and a former chairman of Hastings Executive Council.

DR. TOM LEADBETTER COTTRELL, who at present is personal assistant to Sir Ewart Smith (deputy chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), has been appointed to the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh University. He succeeds Professor James P. Kendall, who retires on September 30, 1959. Dr. Cottrell was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh and Edinburgh University, where he took first-class honours in chemistry. He has had wide experience of research work both in universities and in industry.

### **OVERSEAS VISIT**

MR. LEIGH WALKER (managing director, Goya, Ltd.), who returned from a round the world tour on December 8, said that the trip was "a most stimulating experience and extremely successful, both from a commercial point of view and as an opportunity of exchanging ideas on future trends of cosmetics and perfumery all over the world." He found perfumery tastes were far less localised than was generally supposed.

# LEGAL REPORTS

## Failed to Keep Records

AFTER admitting offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, George Henry Clarke, 7 Lint Riggs, Falkirk, Stirlings, was fined £20 at the Falkirk Sheriff Court on December 8. It was alleged that on three occasions during May and June he supplied drugs and failed to record the quantity in his register; on two occasions during June he received drugs from a firm but failed to register their arrival: on seven dates between June and September he had entered a supply of morphine under a section of the register for the supply of opium; and on September 8 he had supplied morphine and recorded it in the section of the register for the supply of opium. The procurator fiscal said that the accused was about eighty years of age. It was not suggested that the drugs had "gone missing" or had been given to anyone. wrongly offences were perhaps due to accused's advancing years and there was nothing sinister in the case. Mr. W. Howat, solicitor, stated that accused was a respected citizen in the district. Clarke had had a partner but was now left without any qualified assistance. "This is just a case of accused trying to do too much," said Mr. Howat.

# Cyanide Sale "A Mistake"

GRANTING an absolute discharge in respect of each charge in a recent prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society, the chairman at Bedale court said he hoped the case would be published in the Press "so that others would hear about it." The defendant, William Edward Jameson, Park Square, Masham, admitted the unauthorised sale of cyanide, on unregistered premises, in an unlabelled container, to an unauthorised person and the failure to keep a record of the sale. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosccuting, said that the Pharmaceutical Society had a duty to see that those things were sold properly. Jameson had sold a horticultural and agricultural preparation which was a very dangerous poison. On Jameson's behalf it was said that the defendant treated seeds for farmers and at one time, when the farmers used to treat their own, he had a poison book for them to sign. Since he had begun to treat the seeds the poison book had lapsed. He had been in business for twenty years and had not been in trouble before. The magistrates felt that Jameson had "acted under a mistake." He was ordered to pay costs of £6 5s.

#### Schizophrenic or Not?

Described as having no fixed abode, Donald George Williams, M.P.S., was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Hove, Sussex, magistrates on December 12. He pleaded guilty to wilfully damaging a glass fanlight at the premises of Richard G. Mumford & Co., Ltd., chemists, Victoria Terrace. Kingsway, Hove, In view of his state of health the police had withdrawn the original charge of attempting to break into Messrs, Mumford's premises, where he was formerly employed. At the previous hearing Williams was said to have told the police: "I am

an individual who exists as two distinct and entirely opposite personalities. One type is well-behaved, conscientious and devoted to his profession, while the other is evil-tempered, belligerent, and has a mistaken impression that he not only owns the earth, but is entitled to do as he pleases." A detective said that Williams fell from a window while he was a sergeant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and added: "On November 13 he was taken from the sea, having been found swimming in rather peculiar circumstances. He was removed to Brighton General Hospital, and apparently released himself a fortnight or so later. A day or two afterwards he found himself wandering in Hove." Hove probation officer said that psychiatrists could not agree whether Williams was schizophrenic or not. The senior Brighton probation officer gave a history of Williams' reactions in mental hospitals and added: "He is a psychopathic

personality. He has had several periods of employment, but only for a few weeks at a time before breaking down again." Mr. R. D. Mumford, who had previously described Williams as "a wonderful worker, who knows his job perfectly," and had offered to help him if he was cured, was thanked by the chairman for his kindness and his interest. Mr. Mumford replied: "I don't think there is anything I can do now in the way of help. Since the original hearing I have found out quite a lot, and I am afraid my opinion has rather changed. I could not possibly take him back into my business until he was completely cured."

In announcing sentence, the chairman told Williams: "It is not the magistrates' view that this is to be regarded solely as a punishment, but in the hope that it will help you to take a realistic view of life. We trust it will not interfere with you earning your liv-

ing in the future."

# IN PARLIAMENT

### By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

WITHOUT making any allowance for any increase in the numbers of prescriptions, dental treatments (including the provision of dentures) or spectacles which might result. MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Minister of Health) stated on December 10, he estimated the annual cost of abolishing the present Health Service charges would be £24 millions. He also estimated the cost of setting up a free chiropody service for the aged at over £1 million annually.

#### Mental Illness

Following a question by LORD STON-HAM in the House of Lords, on December 11, in which he asked if the Government would increase the facilities for rescarch into the causes of mcntal illness, VISCOUNT HAILSHAM (Lord President of the Council) replied "No." The Medical Research Council's expenditure on such research amounted to over 4 per cent, of its annual budget. Arrangements had been made to undertake a full-scale review of research in that field with a view to considering its future developments. "... A number of voluntary organisations and philanthropic trusts such as the Mental Health Research Fund, the Nuffield Foundation, the Wellcome Trust and the Ford Foundation made important contributions to psychiatric research."

#### Hallucinogenic Drugs

DR. D. JOHNSON, on December 10. asked if the Secretary of State proposed to control mescalin and lysergic acid diethylamide under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Replying, MR. R. A. BUILER (Secretary of State, Home Department) stated he was aware of the dangerous hallucinogenic properties of the drugs, but there was no evidence that they were addiction-producing drugs. It would not therefore be appropriate to control them under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

DR. JOHNSON asked if he was aware that the first of those drugs was "what one might call a somewhat fashionable drug today, owing to the unusual visual experiences which it produces, while the second is a very powerful drug which is in frequent use at psychiatric clinics and gives most unusual effects? Will he watch the use of these and related substances very closely? "MR. BUTLER: "I will gladly receive any information. The drugs could not appropriately be brought under the scope of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and I am not sure that to list them as poisons would not tend to draw attention to them and stimulate demand, I am doing my best to control distribution."

## **Compensation Payments**

DR. D. JOHNSON asked the Minister of Health the number of legal actions in which the National Health Service or any of its employees had been the defendant in each year since the inception of the Service; and the total cost to the Exchequer year by year. MR. R. THOMPSON (Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Health) in a written reply on December 12, stated that the only available statistics were the total amounts paid in compensation of all kinds by hospital authorities and Executive Councils in England and Wales, whether or not legal action was involved. Those were:—

Per	iod en	ded	£
March 31,	1949		 7,560
	50		 23,636
	51		 38,556
	52		 106,574
	53		 152,590
	54		 159,047
	55		 91,535
	56		 110,321
	57		 116,136
	58		 100,826

## N.H.S. STATISTICS

In Bradford during the year ending March 31, 1,604,527 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £469,515. Average cost per prescription was 70.23d. The relative figures for the previous year were 1,659,980, £407,156 and 58.87d.

# **MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES**

Opportunities For Science Gradu-- A 27-page illustrated booklet describing opportunities in the Albright & Wilson group of companies for graduates with a degree in chemistry or chemical engineering is available from the staff officer, Albright & Wilson, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.

A Talk to Research Workers.-Dr. A. H. Beckett (reader in pharmaceuti-cal chemistry, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) talked on "Some Stereochemical Aspects of Analgesics" to members of the research department, Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches, on December 10. During his illustrated lecture Dr. Beckett emphasised the importance of molecular shape and dissociation characteristics in analgesics of the morphine type. He also discussed a possible explanation of the fact that nalorphine (a close chemical relative of morphine) was a morphine antagonist. He stressed the difficulties of establishing a truly reliable measure, in animal tests, of analgesic potency as opposed to non-specific depression of the central nervous system.

# TRADE NOTES

An Additional Size. - Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5, announce the introduction of an additional size of phenobarbitone Spansule capsules— a dispensing pack of 250.

Two Sizes of Ampoule. — M. C. P. ure Drugs, Ltd., Station Wharf Pure Drugs, Ltd., Station Wharf Works, Alperton, Middlesex, point out that their new potent analgesic, M.C.P. 875 (Palfium) for injection is issued in 5-mgm. and 10-mgm. ampoules, and not as previously stated.

Shaver Servicing Agents. — Ronson Products, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, announce the appointment of service agents for the Ronson electric shaver in the Midlands and North of England; in Birmingham and district Eaton Smith, Ltd., 5 Walford Road, Birming-

ham; and in Man-chester and district H. Ltd., Longworth, 28 King King Street, Manchester.



NOW IN ALUMIN-IUM CONTAINER: Cupal halibut-liver oil capsules are now issued by the manufacturers, Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs, in the aluminium container, overprinted in yellow, tangerine and black, here shown. It contains 100 capsules.

Discontinued Items.—Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Ashley Road, Epsom, have ceased production of Statrilized morphine cum atropine (all packs) and Statrilized morphine, strychiology, and Statrilized morphine. nine and atropine (all packs). It is pointed out that Statrilized morphine, in all available strengths and packs, continues to be issued, and that certain non-standard drugs (e.g., papa-

veretum, atropine, hyoscine) are available on special request.

Sole Distributors. — Martindale's (William Martindale Wholesale, Ltd.), 14 Bruton Place, London, W.l, have been appointed sole distributors for Anepidem, a preparation of virulent bacteria claimed active in colds and influenza. The preparation is incorporated in sugar of milk discs for oral use ted in sugar-of-milk discs for oral use and may, it is stated, be given to chil-dren as well as adults. The makers are Nature of Disease Institute, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Christmas Greetings. — Advertisers who devote their space in this week's issue to Christmas Greetings to their customers and friends include BROME & SCHIMMER, LTD., 7 Leather Market, London, S.E.1; PARKE, DAVIS & Co., LTD., Hounslow, Middlesex; SANGERS, London. 258 Euston Road, N.W.1; and W. Sutton & Co. DRUG-GISTS' SUNDRIES LONDON, LTD., Horseshoe Lane, Enfield, Middlesex.

#### Calls for Tenders

THE Board of Trade has issued details concerning tenders sought by various overseas bodies, and an outline is given below of the requirements and closing dates. For fuller information readers should apply, quoting reference, to Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Oleum amygdalae, B.P.; Oleum Chaulmoograe, B.P.C., 2,000 lb. The chairman, Union Tender and Supplies Board, Assize Buildings, 291 Bosman Street, Pretoria, South Africa. (E.S.B. 30041/58. January 8,

Drugs, pharmaceuticals, dressings and medical sundries. Director, Medical Services, Ministry of Health, Khartoum, Sudan. (E.S.B. 30195/58. January 20, 1959.)

#### **Christmas Closings**

THE following manufacturers have notified that they are closing from normal closing time on Wednesday, December 24, until normal opening time on Monday, December 29:-

Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 37 Devonshire Place, Brighton, 1 (staff in attendance on Saturday morning, December 27, for urgent prescription items only).

BOOTS PURE DRUG Co., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex.

DISTILLERS Co. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24, and Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19 (emergency supplies from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1).

GENATOSAN, LTD., Loughborough, Leics.

J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD., Warser Gate, Not-tingham (open for emergency service only Saturday, December 27, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.).

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, CYANA-MID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

H. R. NAPP, LTD., 3 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2. Emergency supplies from John Bell & Croyden.

PFIZER, LTD., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone (offices and distribution department).

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., 42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

The following, though reopening at the normal time on December 29, have

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., | Kingston - on - Thames, Surrey. Skeleton staff on duty Wednesday afternoon, December 24, and Saturday morning, December 27.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks

LEVMEDIC, LTD., 37 Bed-Row, London, ford W.C.1

MAY & BAKER, LTD., and PHARMACEUTICAL ALITIES (MAY & BAKER),

LTD., Dagenham Essex,
PAINES & BYRNE, LTD.,
Probyers Laboratories Laboratories, Pabyrn Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., LTD., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex (Carfin branch closed on Christmas Day only and thereafter for Scottish holidays: January 1 and 2).

Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, Lon-

don, W.1 John Wyeth & Brother, LTD., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1

(emergency supplies of the above from John Bell & Croyden).

THE ARMOUR LABORATORIES (Armour Chemical Indus-Ltd.), Hampden tries. Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Park, Eastboard, Ayron, Saunders & Co., Hanover Street, Tron, Saunders a Con-LTD., Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1 (open on Saturday till 12.15 p.m. for urgent medicines only. Closed for stock-taking Monday evening. December 29 to Friday morning, January 2, 1959). 1959).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES,

LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts. Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., 78 Upper Richmond

Road, London, S.W.15. SANGERS, LTD., MAY, ROB-ERTS & Co., LTD., and BROOKS & WARBURTON, LTD. (London warehouses and offices.) (Emergency staff, including telephone office, available Saturday morning for post and for deliveries by normal prescription service in Lon-

don area). Vitamins, Ltd., Uj Mall, London, W.6. Upper

notified special closing times on Dec-ember 24, as follows:—

12.30 p.m.

12 noon

1.30 p.m.

12 noon

12 noon

12.30 p.m.

3 p.m.

4 p.m.

12 noon

12 noon

12.30 p.m.

1 p.m.

3 p.m.

12 noon

1 p.m.

The offices of THE CHEMIST AND Druggist are closed from completion of business on December 24 until usual time on December 29.

# **NEW PRODUCTS**

Veterinary B<sub>12</sub>.—The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, announce the introduction of a new pack of Distivit B<sub>12</sub> veterinary (injection of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>). Each vial contains 10 mils (1,000 microgm. per mil).

Quick-acting Antitussive. — Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceuticals division), Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Ches, have added to their range of medical products a new speciality: Thorpax syrup, a quick-acting antitussive for the relief of exhausting and unproductive coughs. Each teaspoonful of Thorpax contains 25 mgm. of dimethoxanate hydrochloride (the antitussive agent) and 1·25 mgm. of Nilergex (isothipendyl hydrochloride) in a pleasant tasting syrup. Dimethoxanate hydrochloride is understood to be well tolerated, of low toxicity, non-addictive, and non-narcotic; and therefore safely used over long periods. Thorpax syrup is issued in bottles of 3 and 40 fl. oz,

Throat Spray and Eye-drop Cream.—British Schering, Ltd., 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8, announce that new specialities shown at the London Medical Exhibition (see C. & D., November 15, pp. 526 and 527) are now generally available. They are Tyromist antibiotic throat spray, and Cortucid cye-drop cream. Tyromist is issued in a plastic atomiser claimed to ensure that an effective concentration of the spray reaches the whole of the inflamed area of the throat. Cortucid eye-drop cream drops readily from the applicator nozzle.

Products Against Peptic Ulcer. — Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex, are introducing to the medical profession on December 29 two new specialities: Alkadonna-P and Alkascorb. Alkadonna-P contains extract of belladonna and phenobarbitone, and is indicated in cases of peptic ulceration and hyperacidity in which an antispasmodic and slight sedation are both called for. It is in Schedule 4 of the

Poisons List. Alkascorb is for use where the peptic ulceration and hyperacidity call for an administration of vitamin C. Both products are available in tube of ten, bottle of sixty and dispensing pack of 350 tablets.

Ferrous Succinate Capsules. — Calmic, Ltd., Crewe Hall, Crewe, Ches., are introducing in January 1959 an iron speciality Ferromyn capsules, each containing 150 mgm. of ferrous succinate. Their purpose is to bring about rapid disintegration and to enhance the stability of the ferrous compound when stored under many different climatic conditions. In extended storage tests the ferric iron content of the eapsules has been found not to increase from its initial quantity. Disintegration of the eapsules is understood to be complete in five minutes. They are issued in packs of 100 and 1,000 capsules. Ferromyn tablets and elixir continue to be available. In Ferromyn-B capsules, which are also issued in 100- and 1,000eapsule packs, ferrous succinate, 150 mgm., is associated with aneurine hydrochloride. 1 mgm.; riboflavin, 1 mgm.; and nicotinamide, 10 mgm.

Cream in Miniature "Hand."—Lincoln Hair Products, Ltd., 55 Strafford Road, London, W.3, have introduced a l-oz. miniature pack of their Lincolin hand cream: a polythene container in the form of a hand in pale blue, pale green or pink. The 4-oz. "hand" continues to be available.

# "PURIFIED WATER" FOR DISPENSING

A new deioniser for the "small" pharmacy

A NEW commercially available apparatus, the Elgastat deioniser, for producing purified water, B.P., and designed specially for use in retail pharmacies, has been produced by Elga Products, Ltd., for distribution through their associate organisation Deionisation (Elga), Ltd., Railway Place, London, S.W.19. Development of the apparatus was prompted by a paper on "Demineralised Water for Pharmaceutical Purposes" read by Dr. L. Saunders (reader in pharmaceutical chemistry University of London) at the Oxford meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1954 (J. Pharm. and Pharmacol., 1954. 1014). Dr. Saunders examined in that paper the use of mixed anion and cation exchange resins, and showed that, with correct technique and conditions it would be feasible to modify the pharmacopæial monographs so as to give official recognition to the use of "purified" in place of "distilled" water.

The Elgastat deioniser consists of two linked vessels attached to a metal baseplate 34 cm. deep and 25 cm. wide. The apparatus is readily fixed in a convenient position, using two screws. From a wall it projects only 3-4 in, A direct connection via existing taps carries mains water to the base of a chromium-plated Kieselguhr filter. That is the first vessel, which is equipped with butterfly nuts for easy access for purposes of occasional cleaning and inspection. Polythene tubing carries the filtered water to the base of a plastic container termed the "cartridge." Metal spring clips hold the two sections to the plate, and easily detachable tubing allows the exhausted cartridges to be removed.

In use, the connection is made to the tap and a tube fixed to the cartridge outlet, so as to carry outflow to existing containers. The most economic flow is understood to be at a rate of about 15 litres per hour. A half-turn on the tap enables the flow to be kept at desired rate. Points to remember are that a new cartridge may deliver a

cloudy effluent, which is rejected. Similarly apparatus that has been unused for a week or more may produce an effluent, though a clear one, of which the first ½-litre should be rejected. The cartridges are dark blue in colour when fresh, the colour changing as exhaustion proceeds until a yellow hue appears at the base, rising progressively to a clearly marked exhaustion line. eartridge is quite simply exchanged. With a drainage receiver conveniently placed when the tubing is removed, the exhausted cartridge is replaced and the tubing reconnected. Exhausted cartridges are returned to the makers for recharging.

The yield of the deioniser is controlled by the mineral content of the local water supply. The following table provides guidance upon cost, and the hardness of local water supplies.

Area	Hardness in parts per million	Approx. output per Elgalite cartridge in litres	Cost per litre
Aberdeen	 17.5	360	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Aberystwyth	 10	360	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Belfast	 50	180	1d.
Birmingham	 20	360	₹d.
Bristol	 230	36	5d.
Cardiff	 45	190	1d.
Derby	 60	144	1d.
Edinburgh	 70	135	1 ½ d.
Exeter	 60	144	1d.
Glasgow	 10	360	½d.
Leeds	 53	175	1d.
Leicester	 100	90	2d.
Liverpool	 50	180	1d.
London	 259	36	5ત.
Manchester	 37	245	⅓d. 2d.
Neweastle	 108	90	2d.
Plymouth	 10	360	₹d.
Sheffield	 48	200	1d.
Swansea	 30	330	₹d.



THE 1958 programme of the Postal Chess League concluded in November so members have fewer games on their hands. The results of outstanding games are awaited to find out how the British Pharmaceutical Correspondence Chess team has fared in the competition. Perhaps members will have time to look at the following puzzle (for solution whilst relaxing after the Christmas dinner?). Set out the board as for starting a game, White's opening moves are as follows, 1. P-KB3, 2. K-B2, 3. K-N3, 4. K-R4, and Black mates on his fourth

	mates on his fourth
No. 10	move. What are
Black 3.	
man or	Black's moves?
R	For those who
	have time to tackle
- N p	a conventional
p k	problem in addi-
	tion, here is No. 10
P R	in the scries set by
Q	Mr. R. L. Spencer
	Palmer, M.P.S.,
В — — — К — — —	Reading. Forsyth
	Notation check on
	diagram:— 5R2 /
	1N3p2 / 3pk3 /
White 7.	6PR / 3Q4 / B3K3/
Black mates in two.	8/8. Mr. Palmer
Diack mates in two.	ealls this a "prob-
lam for the player	" It is the sent of
	" It is the sort of
problem by which i	it is hoped to create
	in the problem art,
a player 3 interest	in the problem art,

often a difficult task. Could you win in two moves? You must to solve this.

[Solution next week.]

# PSYCHIATRY FOR A COMMUNITY

London area's newest hospital pharmacy is in a treatment centre planned on new lines

SINCE the National Health Service came into operation in 1948 there have been numerous modernisations of hospital pharmacy departments but few

completely new ones.

In the first hospital mental-illness In the first hospital mental-liness treatment centre to be built in the London area since the 1939-45 war, a pharmacy is included. The new institution is the Halliwick Hospital at Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N.11. It is a specialised unit within the Friern Hospital group, and its pharmacy comes

At right: Mr. Tompkins with the chief pharmacist (Mr. A. M. Jack) in the pharmacy.

At left: Exterior view showing main and (extrenie left) part of outpatients' entrances.

Below: Common and dining rooms and outpatients' waiting room.









under the group chief pharmacist, Mr. A. M. Jack, M.P.S. The pharmacy is operated by Mr. L. Tompkins.

The department is a well-equipped first floor recommendation and extractive columns.

first-floor room with an attractive colour scheme and a pleasant outlook over the Hospital's front garden. It is a rectangular room with windows across one end and door facing the windows. Along both long sides and below the windows is a laminated-

plastic-topped bench in sky blue, backed by primrose-yellow tiles. Above are glass-slide-fronted shelves housing gal-enicals (the chief pharmacist took advantage of the opening-order offer of The British Drug Houses, Ltd.). Equipment includes deioniser, refrigerator and normal apparatus but some part of the appropriation has been held back to be spent in accordance with actual

needs as revealed by experience.

More important is the principle of the new hospital. Members of the community suffering from nervous disorders are being encouraged to attend as informal patients. The 152 beds for in-patients are in small wards (for one, four or nine patients respectively) and each patient has his own wardrobe and key and wears his own (not the hospital's) clothes. The emphasis is on quick return to the community. In furtherance of that aim there is a large outpatient department.

The hospital is, in plan, like a short-stemmed capital T with slab serifs. The

in-patient consulting rooms are in the base slab of the T. Administration and treatment rooms occupy the stem and the cross-beam houses the in-patients men on the left, women on the right, with a colourful and comfortable common room centrally placed on the ground floor and a restaurant on the first, and kitchens making a small second-floor above the restaurant. Apart from the common room there are lounges for the men and for the women patients, for whom also there are washing machines, spin dryers and a hair-dressing saloon. The pictures here re-produced fail to convey the bright atmosphere created by the judiciously chosen colour scheme, but they give a clue to the way in which the under-lying purpose of close integration between hospital and community services finds expression in the layout of the building. The hospital cost about £250,000 to complete and was opened by the Duchess of Kent on Novem-

# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

# Christmas is Coming!

SIR,—The enclosed was brought in by a small child this afternoon: "One packet of cheap eotton wool for stuffing please." Is it for the turkey?

W. D. CROMBIE

## Loss Through Pilfering

SIR,—One sad feature of the "Season of Goodwill" is the petty pilfcring (and sometimes not-so-petty) of Christmas presentation packs from chemists' eounters. Like many under-staffed multiple branches we suffer from the fact that it is so easy for groups of factory lasses (teenage girls usually) to ask the pharmacist for something they know he keeps in the back-room store or behind a dispensary sereen. I suggested employing a part-time married woman or school-girl during the two hours (12 to 2) when supervision is most difficult.

MANAGER

# **Long-term Policy**

- For some time past I have noted the periodical outbursts of your correspondent Mr. C. H. Patrick, and I feel that I must reply to his latest (C. & D., December 6, p. 608). It is obvious to all that Mr. Patrick would like to set the clock back about thirty years or so, to what I suppose he would eall the "good old days" when pharmacists were plentiful and their services ehcap. I consider that to revert to those conditions would be a retrograde step. I cannot forget the days when apprentiees were exploited as cheap labour. and pharmacists were scrambling for any situation which they could obtain after qualification. By the way, for Mr. Patrick's information the designation is now "student," not "apprentice." I wholeheartedly endorse the educational policy of the Society, and firmly believe that it is the only path to follow if we desire to increase our status as a profession. It is a long-term policy, and will ultimately pay good dividends. To have a good knowledge of the drugs and ethical products which we handle is infinitely more important than to be able to recommend the eorrect shade of lipstick, etc., to some empty-headed teenager. A decrease in the number of pharmaeists and registered premises will not harm us. It will give us a scarcity value, enhance our status and remuneration, and ensure that we are doing the work for which our qualification fits us. 1 anticipate the day when all pharmacists are of the "cap-and-gown" type, whom Mr. Patrick so obviously despises. The pharmacist of the future will be a truly professional man, and if Mr. Patrick cannot bring himself to move with the times he can carry on staying open until 10 p.m. on Saturday evenings

# Homœopathic Labelling

SIR,—A passage headed "'Misleading' Description" which appeared on p. 515 of your issue of November 15 refers to a report of the Smethwick, Warwicks, Health Committee dealing

with the labelling of tablets of a homœopathic medieine marketed under a proprietary designation. The report states that the public analyst who examined a sample of the tablets considered the labelling to be "very misleading." As manufacturers of homœopathic medicines bearing a proprietary designation, and labelled in a manner similar to that quoted in the paragraph so as to comply with the requirements of the Pharmaey and Medicines Act, 1941, we would like to point out that the disclosure of composition, as described, appears to be in accordance with the accepted nomenclature of the British Homœopathic Pharmacopæia. The Pharmaccutical Society of Great Britain (the enforcing authority in these matters) does not in practice object to the use of terms recognised by the British Homœopathic Pharmacopæia for preparations which are described and sold as homeopathic articles, so long as the description of the ingredients follows the requirements of the Act—as it appears to do in the case of the medicine referred to in the report. The Smethwick Health Committee and its analyst may be reminded that a few years ago prosecutions launched under the Food and Drugs Act by local authorities in Liverpool and Blackburn, alleging the use of labels ealculated to mislead "as to the substance of the drug," in respect of homœopathic medicines carrying disclosure of composition in terms similar to those on the label of the tablets referred to in the report, were dismissed and were not the subject of later appeal.

New Era Laboratories, Ltd.,

New Era Laboratories, Ltd., L. G. Stocks, managing director, London, E.C.1

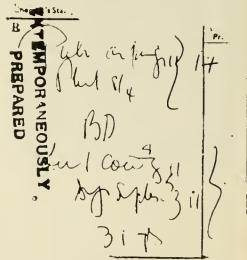
#### Who is Who

SIR,—There is a habit—as bad as it is widespread—of misapplying expressions and thus confusing issues. Sometimes it seems intended in order to bring about miseoneeptions, and by doing so to make otherwise unjustifiable elaims appear justified. No words of the English language are, to my mind, so misused as the terms "profession" and "professional." Starting with the "professional" footballer, the use of the word leads to the description of anything intended to be spectacular as "professional." But a person carrying out professional work must become entitled to do so by proving his ability, after having undergone the legally set training, and having successfully passed all examinations according to a syllabus. That professional man's name is then placed on the appropriate Register and he is free to practise. If a person is engaged in buying, he performs commercial work, and in public service is normally placed within the administrative grades. Buying requires a thorough knowledge of the materials involved, and if materials for professional uses are concerned, that knowledge must be established not by claims, but by the appropriate qualifications. If anybody

wants us to believe that his work is "predominantly professional" he must state to which profession it is related and what "long and arduous training" entitles him to perform the respective professional duties. It is certainly not convincing to refer to "diplomas" that are not a compulsory prerequisite for obtaining and holding the post, but merely "an asset" and one, moreover, that is not related to any particular science or art. Higher salaries paid cannot of themselves, prove higher value, let alone superiority, though they may possibly show a more powerful backing of the negotiating body by trade unions than, for example, the tripartite pharmaceutical negotiators can muster. Dockers may usually earn more than some graduates! That brings me to the misuse of the term "graduate." A person who holds a degree—"even a continental one "—duly awarded by a university, is a graduate. Studies to that end have to be taken up at (university) colleges, but to call places preparing pupils for very different purposes "colleges" is to say the least, as incorrect as to refer to those pupils who have reached their goal in that way as "graduates." To summarise, it may be made clear that professional officers are entitled to and able to perform administrative dutics related to their professional positions, as they successfully do, but it is eertainly not for administrative officers to interfere with professional matters, let alone to usurp professional activities for which statutory qualifieations are the prerequisite. If we stick to facts in every way, it will never be difficult to establish beyond any doubt "who is who," and what is right or wrong in the interest of the patient's safety and well-being, for which end we work as pharmacists whether in hospitals or in retail. C. J. RAWSKI-CONROY,

M.Pharm. (Vienna.), M.P.S., Chief Pharmacist, Leavesden Group Hospitals

# CAN YOU READ IT?



PART of a prescription sent in by a subscriber. The patient was a two-year-old child.



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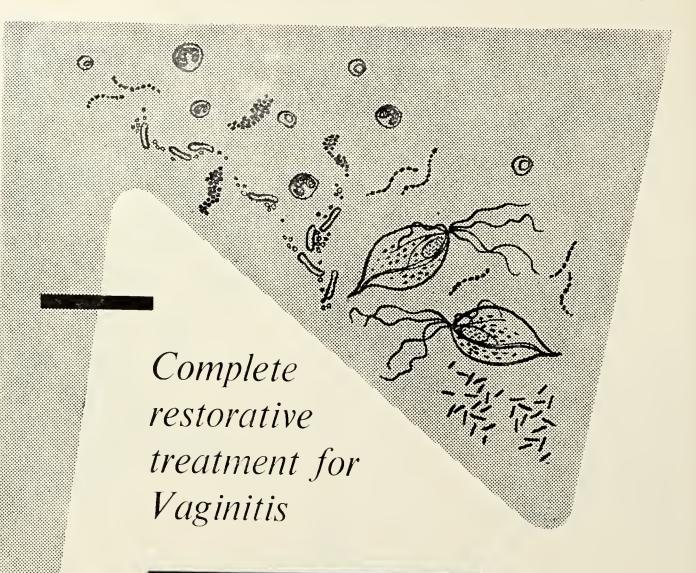
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Narcotics by Inheritance

THE disposal of Dangerous Drugs prescribed for a person who dies before they have been used up is a problem with which a pharmacist sometimes has to cope, though it is more to be expected in institutions where there are elderly patients. The problem becomes especially acute if the matron of the institution is not a qualified nurse. Our reason for discussing the subject is that it is referred to in the December issue of the *Executive Council* (the journal of the Society of Clerks of National Health Service Executive Councils).

After dealing with the conflict that exists between the law of succession and the law relating to the possession of Dangerous Drugs, that periodical's commentator suggests that the only satisfactory way to deal with the anomaly would be for the law of succession to be amended by legislation so as to exclude Dangerous Drugs from those possessions of deceased persons which pass, as part of their estate, to their personal legal representatives. Somehow that does not seem to us the correct solution. Mere removal of the rights of the next of kin leaves unanswered the problem relating to disposal of the Dangerous Drugs. The same writer suggests that the personal legal representatives of deceased persons should in writing authorise the matron or superintendent to dispose of any surplus drugs that were in the patient's possession immediately prior to death.

"The surplus drugs could then either be thrown away (our italics) or returned to the prescriber, who could exercise his discretion as to their disposal, according to the quantity and nature of the drugs." That course also is fraught with difficulties, for it could be suggested that the matron in such circumstances was acting as a "procurer"—an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Our own suggestion is that the words "thrown away" should be replaced by "destroyed immediately." Then no complications regarding registers, or problems concerning storage or loss, could apply. Generally speaking the value of the drugs concerned would be infinitesimal when compared with the problems and difficulties that arise when drugs are in the wrong hands. We have always maintained that one weakness of the Dangerous Drugs legislation is that, being framed to ensure that narcotics are not transferred from one authorised user to another except in accordance with prescribed machinery, it assumes that no such drugs can ever, otherwise than unlawfully, be in the hands of an unauthorised person. The Executive Council highlights one set of circumstances in which that assumption is unwarranted, and there may be others. To call for a change in the legislation may, in the knowledge that it is based on international agreements, be asking for too great an upheaval to be worth while. Rarely is the situation other than an "academic" legal difficulty, though that may be small enough consolation for any innocent relative or executor called to say why he has Dangerous Drugs in his possession when he has no authority to hold them. The common-sense solution of at once destroying them would save a lot of difficulty.

# Prolonged-action Drugs

THE conclusion that no drug for which a precise dose is important should be administered in a prolonged-action form is arrived at by the Council on Drugs of the American Medical Association. The finding is given in a report recently authorised by the Association for publication.

Historically, enteric coating was introduced in order to delay the release of gastric irritants until they reached the intestine. The principle of delay is, however, today applied rather in an endeavour to postpone the release of a drug and extend the duration of effect from a single dose. Parenteral dosage of many drugs has in recent years been adjusted so that a single injection of a special formulation may produce an effect that previously required the practitioner to attend (and the patient to be disturbed) a number of times. Researches to develop a longer-acting insulin and prolong the effect of antibiotics were notably successful. Their success prompted efforts to introduce prolonged effects from orally administered preparations. In consequence, there has been a tendency to launch preparations that lend themselves to a combination of correct dosage and slow-release effect.

In the report to the American Medical Association (J. Amer. med. Assoc., 167. 13. 1652), it is held that no drug of precise dosage should be provided for oral use in a form having an enhanced duration of effect. Nor should drugs with impaired or erratic absorption rates from the gastrointestinal tract, or preparations that require two or three times the normal therapeutic dose to be administered unless a wide safety margin exists between the therapeutic and the toxic doses.

THE EDITOR WISHES ALL

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(AND THE PUBLISHER ALL

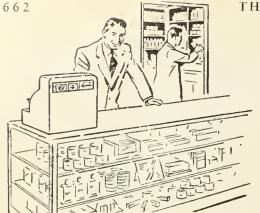
ADVERTISERS!)

A

Merry

Christmas

AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR



# "OPEN SHOP"

UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST RETAIL PRACTICE

#### E. C. TENNER

TANDING, like all other retail chemists, under the threat of heavy and unfair financial loss on my stock at the next national Budget if expected purchase-tax reductions are made, I have been shocked by the sight of a letter sent on November 3 by Mr. H. Noble (secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union) to the chairman of the Union's Eastbourne Branch, Mr. Noble asserts: "The Executive Committee has definitely decided that it will not seek to run a campaign on the purchase-tax matter. Far too much time and energy has already been spent in that direction to no purpose, and now that many trade associations are no longer interested in securing a rebate scheme, and a united front on the part of the distributive trades is not possible, the Executive feels that [any such campaign] would be 'beating our heads against a brick wall.'

Mr. Noble continues: "I have taken part in many-certainly as many as six-deputations received by senior officials of the Customs and Excise and by members of the Commissioners, and to me it is very evident that they have no intention of devising a scheme, and would have no such intention unless they were specifically instructed by the Chancellor to produce a scheme. So far as a practical solution to the tax losses question is concerned, the Executive has no doubt that, in present circumstances, the energies of members could with better result be directed on the lines indicated in the final paragraph of the note in the April 1958 issue of the Supplement." The paragraph referred to reads: "Another, and possibly more fruitful, approach to this problem of loss on tax reductions is to seek from manufacturers of taxed goods some assurance that they will, if tax rates are reduced, carry a part of the loss, by giving a rebate of a part of the tax due or already paid in respect of purchases made during a limited period immediately preceding the date on which the tax rate was reduced. Obviously retailers will not buy at a time when possible tax changes are thought to be impending, and more manufacturers could, we believe, be persuaded to provide some measure of relief to their retail customers if those customers urged their point of view sufficiently strongly. It has been done by some manufacturers in the past and they are clearly deserving of special support.'

# Each to Struggle for Himself

Yes, I was shocked, because I had also seen a letter on the same subject sent by Mr. Noble on September 10 to the Federation of South-eastern Pharmacists, which stated "although the N.P.U. is now virtually completely separate of other trade associations, it is keeping this problem under constant review in the hope that some scheme can be devised which would be acceptable to all concerned." Between September 10 and November 3 the Executive Committee had apparently ceased to hope for "some scheme to be devised, and has decided that members' energies could. with better result, be devoted to making the best arrangements they can with individual manufacturers to share with them the inevitable loss. Like many others, I have been watching for some leadership on this vital matter, but I have noticed no circulated announcement of the Executive's change of policy. If the N.P.U.'s Executive Committee really has thrown up the sponge, if we are now left each to struggle on his own to save as much as he can for himself.

the sooner we are warned the better. I shall find it necessary to act at once by sending my normal orders only to those manufacturers who will give me assurance of a rebate of part of the tax due on purchases during, say, two or three months before the tax is reduced. All other manufacturers goods will be bought in weekly amounts from wholesalers, and thus my vulnerable stocks and consequent loss will be reduced to a bare working minimum when the axe falls. I can hardly believe that now, in the eleventh hour, the N.P.U. Executive Committee has deserted us.

# Pensioning-off Dead Stock

Each year before stocktaking I go carefully through the contents of the shop drawers in which I keep, alphabetically arranged, the "non-ethical" proprietary medicines for counter sale. I ruthlessly remove items that have not been sold and reordered during the previous twelve months, I relegate them to a "museum" section of the stockroom. A "museum list" is kept in the shop so that a quick glance will show if we have any "bygone" that gets asked for. After a year's standing in the museum the dead stock may be safely written off and thrown away. The advantage of that routine is that deteriorating relics do not clutter up valuable space, which is always in demand for the latest "television" variety. Quite a strong effort of will is sometimes needed to discard some of the old friends to the scrap heap, but careful alphabetically arranged buying records provide ready evidence to harden the softest heart. They amply repay the routine work needed to keep the records. The Chemists Federation inquiry has focused attention on the problems involved in the distribution of medicines to the public. Knowing that the public can have all the medicine it needs on EC10's, and thinking as a pharmacist, I am always glad to see any reduction in the multiplicity of nostrums asked for by our customers. Television and Press advertisements build up an ephemeral sale that is not always soundly based; then when the advertising ceases so also do the demand and the sales. Bonus parcels of unestablished lines are a dangerous gamble. Simple stock control involves routine work but it eliminates dangerous guessing and makes one's life that much easier and safer and, of course, it is a sure defence against beguiling travellers' tales. Modern times set before each of us every week the problem whether we ought to lend our aid in the distribution to the ignorant and trusting public of some of the concoctions they are persuaded to want to spend their money on. What, for instance, can we say about those amusing mystery ingredients stated to be contained only in certain products? They seem to be quoted from some secret, not as yet compiled, advertiser's dream pharmacopæia.

Of course those questions need not arise in our consciences unless we are actually asked for our advice, but each of us must make the more basic decision whether it is good ethics to make an easy profit by stocking and selling a preparation or remedy in which we do not have personal confidence that it can fulfil the claims made for it. My "museum" proves it costs money to behave professionally.

correction: The source reference for the medical abstract "Advances in Anticoagulant Therapy" (C. & D., November 22, p. 558) should read *Brit. Med. J.*, 1958, ii. 889, and not as there given.

# THOMAS BEDDOES (1760-1808) and his Pneumatic Institution

W. R. BETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.L., F.S.A. Scot.

TE builded better than he knew" may aptly be said of Thomas Beddoes, who died 150 years ago (on Christmas Eve 1808). In his own eyes Beddoes was a pathetic failure, yet from his pioneer attempts at applying knowledge of chemistry to the treatment of disease humanity continues to reap a fruitful harvest. Beddoes was born at Shiffnal, Shropshire, on April 13, 1760, and studied medicine at Edinburgh and Oxford. After graduating M.D. at the age of twenty-six, he travelled on the Continent. In the autumn of 1787 he accepted the post of reader in chemistry at Oxford, and large audiences were attracted by a combination of the growing interest in the subject and the lecturer's eloquence. Like Priestley, Beddoes sympathised with the cause of the French Revolutionists, but as his views were not shared by all his academic colleagues a pamphlet written by him in 1792 gave such offence that he decided to resign his university appointment.

# The Pneumatic Institution

Oxford's loss was a gain for the wider world of science, for it gave Beddoes leisure to study the newly discovered gases ("factitious air") in which he was keenly interested. Settling in Hope Square, Bristol, as a medical practitioner, he began to investigate the possible rôle of nitrogen, oxygen, nitric and nitrous oxide, hydrogen, ammonia, etc., as therapeutic agents, and decided to establish a "Pneumatic Institution," where patients could be treated and clinical observations supplemented by laboratory experiments. Fortunately he had friends who subscribed generously toward the cost of the project, and James Watt designed the ingenious pneumatic equipment. The Institution was opened at Hot Wells, Clifton, in 1799. In addition to accommodating ten in-patients, it had an out-patient department, a laboratory, and a lecture-room.

In choosing the nineteen-year-old Humphry Davy to take charge of the laboratory, Beddoes took a step that was to be of the utmost importance to science and to the welfare of mankind. In the laboratories numerous gases were prepared, tested both on animals and on the experimenters themselves, and then administered to patients, all the results being carefully recorded. Such diverse diseases and conditions were studied as catarrh, asthma, consumption, dropsy, chlorosis, sea-scurvy, scrofula, opium poisoning, paralysis, and—last, but not the least important, corpulescence (for Beddoes himself was one of the fattest of men). Records were kept of the anodyne action of carbon dioxide applied externally. But the experiments with nitrous oxide overshadowed all else.

# Foundation of Inhalation Anæsthesia

On April 17, 1799, Humphry Davy wrote that "the when perfectly freed from nitrous gas." A period of feverish activity followed that discovery. Davy and Beddoes administered nitrous oxide to various birds and animals, inhaled it themselves, and tried it out on their friends Josiah and Thomas Wedgwood, Joseph Priestley, Robert Southey, and S. T. Coleridge—surely the most illustrious guinea-pigs in the history of science! On taking the tube of the breathing bag from his mouth, Southey laughed involuntarily and felt a tingling in his toes and fingers, which he described as "a sensation perfectly new and delightful."

In the following year Davy published "Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, Chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, or Dephlogisticated Nitrous Air, and its Respiration." The paper contains two prophetic passages:—

As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advan-

tage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place—

and

Modification of the powers of nitrous oxide by mixture of this gas with oxygen or common air, will probably enable the most delicately sensible to respire it without danger, and even with pleasurable effects.

Those pointers, and Davy's elaborate notes on the condition of various organs in animals that had succumbed to the effects of nitrous oxide, were to take on a new meaning in later years.

In 1800 an epidemic of typhus in and around Bristol taxed the resources of the Institution to its utmost, and for a time its original aims were almost forgotten. Unluckily for Beddoes, Davy could never be persuaded to take a real interest in the clinical side of the organisation, and when, in the following year, he went to London to become professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, Beddocs finally abandoned the idea that he might cure disease by inhalation, and the Institution was closed. More and more convinced that much of the disease that affected the poorer classes was due to lack of cleanliness and ignorance of the simplest rules of hygiene, Beddoes turned his restless mind to arousing public interest in preventive medicine. He launched a magazine Hygeia and wrote pamphlets with such titles as "Rules for the Sick and Drooping Poor" and To Warn the Humble and Less Instructed Classes against the Malicious Effect Resulting from Lack of Cleanliness.' By founding a Public Health Institution, whose members paid 2s. 6d. a year to secure its benefits for their families, he anticipated modern health insurance schemes.

Beddoes died at the age of forty-eight. Short and extremely fat, he had from boyhood neglected his health, finding an outlet for his energies in the pursuit of scientific truth or in seeking to better the lot of his fellow men. His exertions on behalf of Negro slaves, and in the cause of political justice, unheeded in his lifetime, helped to bring about later reforms, just as his work at the Pneumatic Institution pointed the way to the relief of pain by inhalation anæsthesia. His novel and bold researches also led to the saving of countless lives endangered through accident, industrial hazard, and disease.

# THE BALLAD OF SIR BASIL

"I do not think the post of Supplies Officer should be compared with the posts of Chief Pharmacist or Catering Officer—the salary scales clearly indicate that the posts are not comparable . . . the career of a Supplies Officer is well worth pursuing."

SIR BASIL GIBSON

THE sons of the Service are brave men and bold And quite unaccustomed to shame; But bravest of all in the salaried ranks Is the S.O. who shoulders the blame.

With a training of years, and experience ripe, With a judgment intrepid and sure—
Though the pharmacist knows a few tricks of the trade It's the S.O. who picks up far more.

All comparison's futile—in public employ One's importance with salary goes, And though experts on dressings and drugs have their use They earn pittances, everyone knows.

So all you young fellows who aim at the Top,
To be wealthy, respected and wise—
Come and learn as you earn, and find out for yourselves
There are lashings of plums in Supplies!

PETER THOMAS

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

# December meeting of Council

THE possible effect on pharmacy of the proposed extension of the Health Act was one of the matters raised at a Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland held in Dublin on December 9. Mr. Hugh P. Corrigan (president) was in the chair and there were also present Messrs. M. Costello (treasurer), G. C. O'Neill, T. R. Miller, T. B. O'Sullivan, C. J. Cremen. V. McElwee and D. J. Kennelly. Mr. J. G. Coleman (registrar) was in attendance.

Arising from the minutes of the November Council meeting (see C. & D., November 22, p. 561) MR. MILLER suggested that Mr. Costello, as the Society's representative on the National Health Council, should meet hospital pharmacists and address them on the subject of the Health Act and its relation to hospital pharmacy. MR. CREMEN thought that the matter was primarily for the Hospital Pharmacists' Association, whose members could let the registrar know if they wished to hear an address on that.

# A Proprietaries Problem

Mr. Fionan Harty (honorary secretary, County Kerry Chemists' Association) wrote about the tendency of various manufacturing firms to duplicate drugs on the market under various trade names. "No less than eight firms are duplicating these drugs," wrote Mr. Harty, "placing them on the market under various titles resulting in a labyrinth of names, and causing confusion to both the doctor and the pharmacist. The doctor will, in our estimation, lose contact with the drug itself, as it were, and become the blind follower of a particular firm. This will of necessity retard the progress of medicine. The second important point . . . is that the public are becoming more educated, and as a result will be able to read the prescription issued by the doctor. The result of that need not be pointed out to you but, I think, should be pointed out to the general practitioner: (a) Customer purchases drug off the shelf, having read the prescription prior to coming into the pharmacy, (b) reads the enclosed literature, (c) if not in agreement with the doctor's diagnosis and therapy may either argue with the doctor, or else proceed to another doctor. The pharmacist cannot be blamed in this instance since he has no power to stop the purchase of a large amount of drugs used today in medicine." Mr. Harty said his Association thought that an approach should be made to the Irish Medical Association. That might result in a start being made in the use of chemical or B.P. names in the writing of prescriptions.

THE REGISTRAR said that he had replied to Mr. Harty stating that the problem had been discussed more than once by the Council and by local associations. The Council was in favour of establishing an Irish National Formulary, which would be equivalent to the British National Formulary, and doctors would be encouraged to prescribe from it.

MR. O'NEILL said there was a problem developing because pharmacists had to stock such a wide array of British, Continental and American preparations. MR. CREMEN: I agree that the number of preparations we have to keep is fantastic.

MR. MILLER said that the Council would have to take the matter in hand. He proposed, therefore, to put down a notice of motion to have those matters discussed at the next Council meeting.

# Extension to the Health Act

A Dublin proprietor-pharmacist wrote: "In recent weeks I have read of the proposal to extend the benefits under the Health Act to those persons whose incomes are not in excess of £800 per annum. As we have had by now sufficient time to gauge the effect of the Act, and as it has undoubtedly had an adverse effect upon our business — I

refer to that of which I have personal experience—the addition of another group of people who will be able to obtain their medical supplies without having recourse to a pharmacy will, in my opinion, be disastrous. All along I have felt that the Pharmaceutical Society have not made a sufficiently strong appeal to the Minister and his Department. and each year sees more and more business leaving our shops to go elsewhere, either in the form of free medicine or (though in this case the causes are outside the group of the Society) in the form of traditionally pharmaceutical goods being sold in other types of shop. But the cumulative effect is now being felt and will be so more and more each year. The pharmaceutical chemists in this country are sufficiently numerous to be, if they so desire, a relatively strong pressure group, but at no time, with the possible exception of the period of the Fair Trade inquiry, have they been really appealed to for their solidarity. Surely, despite the Socialist tendencies of the Civil Service, it is not yet too late, either by strong propaganda direct to the public, or by constantly appealing to our T.D.'s in the Dail, or by the appointment of a permanent public-relations officer, to bring before the public the advantages that could be obtained if their medicines were supplied through pharmacies rather than through dispensaries. . . . As I see it at present we are losing ground very rapidly indeed. The sole justification of our existence is the professional services which we render. Our opportunities of serving a large section of the public are being whittled away on a greater scale as each year passes. Added to that, the encroachment by the larger stores becomes a bigger and bigger problem all the time. It may well be that the justification for the existence of our Society in the future will be as a body to serve the interests of State-employed pharmacists.'

MR. O'NEILL said the letter was significant. If the present trend continued pharmacists would soon become as obsolete as their own specie jars. MR. MILLER agreed that the letter disclosed a serious position. Pharmacists were being pushed further and further "down the road to commercialisation."

## A Misunderstanding?

MR. COSTELLO, who is the Society's representative on the National Health Council, thought that the writer of the letter had confused Section 14 of the Health Act with Section 19. The proposed extension meant in effect that persons whose incomes did not exceed £800 per annum would now get the same benefits as those with incomes not exceeding £600 at present, but only in relation to maternity and surgical operation cases. It meant that those persons would receive medicines while they were in hospital, but not when they were discharged. Pharmacists would lose those people for the time they were hospitalised. Maternity packs, as before, would not be supplied free to those people, but only to those in the lower-income group.

It was decided to inform the writer of the letter that a general discussion on the whole position would take place at an early date, and also to inform him of the position as outlined by Mr. Costello.

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, the Council passed a resolution expressing its deep sympathy with Mr. F. W. Adams (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) on the death of his wife.

Owing to pressure of work, Dr. Conor Ward wrote regretting that he was obliged to tender his resignation as lecturer in pharmacology.

The following who submitted marriage certificates were granted change of name in the register: Mrs. Anne M. Rogers (née Tierney); Mrs. Brigid Power (née Moore); and Mrs. Eileen McDonnell (née Farry).

The following were granted registration in the Pharma-

ceutical Assistants' preliminary register: Patrick Dunn and Misses Norah Burke, Rita O'Connor, Doreen Burke, Maeve O'Reilly and Marjorie King.

The reports of the House, Schools, and Law Committees

were submitted and approved.

The registrar reported on the deaths of Joseph Donoghue, L.P.S.I., and Hamilton McDowell, R.D.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Patricia M. Doran; Ellen M. Buckley; Demis McLaughlin; June I. Bowman; Sarah M. J. Madden; Mary A. Hamilton; Pauline T. Nash; Abina McSweeney; Valentine J. Harte; Ethel Kelly; John J. McCormack, Margaret Flynn; John F. Fitzpatrick; Bridget I. Kelly; Joseph O'Dea; William Griffin; Mary M. Mulcahy; James C. Ryan; Patrick N. Ward; Brendan M. Loftus; Michael H. Harnett; Nora McCaul (née Kirwan); Nora M. P. Brosnan; Winifred M. Cullinane; John E. O'Grady.

Mr. P. O'Briain (inspector to the Society) reported on a tour he had made in the counties of Meath and Cavan.

The following changes of address were notified:

The following changes of address were notified:

Mr. John P. McDermott, Ph.C., to 23 Grosvenor Court, Summer Strand, Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Mr. William J. Fegan, to 61 Albermarle Avenue, Elson, Gosport, Hants; Mr. Joseph W. O'Brien, M.P.S.I., to 22 Aungier Street, Dublin; Mr. Patrick Cummins, to 26 Glandore Road, Griffith Avenue, Dublin; Miss M. E. Contallo, to St. Juda's Pharmacy, Ballymore Fustace, co. Kildare: Costello, to St. Jude's Pharmacy, Ballymore Eustace, co. Kildare;

Miss Sheila Byrne to The Medical Hall, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; Mrs. Clare Dwyer (née Rooney) to 1 Sydenham Street, Wellington, New Zealand; Mr. Jude Foley to 133 O'Connell Street, Limerick; Mrs. M. Rogers (née Tierney) to Knockcroghery, co. Roscommon; Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Main Street, Mrs. B. K. Power (née Moore) to Mrs. Newtownmountkennedy, co. Wicklow; Mr. Francis E. Holly, L.P.S.I., to 85 North Main Street, Youghal; Mr. Thomas Walsh to 491 South Circular Road, Rialto, Dublin; Miss K. Bannon, M.P.S.I., to O'Brien's Medical Hall Drogheda.

The following were elected members of the Society: Miss Rosaleen Barrett; Dr. Cecilia McMorrow; Miss M. T. Doherty; Messrs Martin Giblin, John Callan, J. B. Cronin and Bernard Reilly. The following were nominated for membership: Bernard Ennis, Kilros, Haddington Park, Glenageary, Dublin; Michael J. Flynn, 101 Collins Park. Whitehall, Dublin; Jude Foley. 133 O'Connell Street, Limerick; Seamus C. Dargan, 19 Berkeley Street, Dublin: Liam Lynch, The Medical Hall, Oldcastle; Thomas Dooley. Bishop Street, Newcastle West, co. Limerick; Francis E. Holly, Hillgrove, Monaghan; Ethel Kelly, Austin Friars Street, Mullingar; Mary Shinnick, Kildorrey, co. Cork.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held at the close of the Council meeting a vote of thanks was passed on the motion of THE PRESIDENT, seconded by THE TREASURER, to Limerick Chemists' Association for £80—proceeds of their recent dance. Christmas grants totalling £100 were passed for payment.

# QUESTIONS? ANY BUSINESS

May I have your confirmation that life assurances originally taken out abroad would not qualify for tax relief on premiums still payable by a person now resident in this country?

PREMIUMS paid under life assurances which may generally rank for relief are those due to any insurance company legally established within Her Majesty's dominions, India, or the Republic of Ireland or lawfully carrying on business in the United Kingdom. A policy with a company abroad not within those categories would not rank for any relief otherwise available.

Our immediate landlords (a limited company) have been forced into liquidation. The lessors obtained permission to terminate their agreement, and served on us notice to quit. We have sought and obtained relief, but find we are now liable to pay legal costs. Are those costs an allowable deduction from tax assessment?

THE legal expenses referred to arise by reason of trying to maintain existing rights, and are wholly and exclusively laid out for the purpose, and in the course, of the business. Those costs would accordingly appear to be an allowable deduction against profits. It may be of interest to add in this connection that it is customary for legal expenses on the renewal of short leases (less than fifty years) to be allowed as a chargeable expense.

I have just sold my house, on which I had a mortgage and endowment policy on my life to coincide with the period of repayment along the usual lines. I am maintaining the life assurance. What is the tax position? Can I continue to obtain assurance relief? Repairs claims have been dealt with up to and including the year to April 5, 1958.

LIFE assurance relief is still claimable as previously. The proportion of schedule A tax from April 6, 1958, to date of completion is your share of the tax (and that may have been duly accounted for in the completion). A repairs claim based on the usual average of the preceding five years may be submitted again, and relief may be agreed against the schedule A tax to be charged to you as indicated for 1958-59. Mortgage interest from April 6, 1958, to date of redemption is allowable also. If paid "gross," it may be offset against schedule A, if any remains after repairs relief is granted, the balance being given against other income.

have purchased a car value £485. I use this for pleasure purposes and also in my business (including transport of oxygen cylinders to and from patients' houses). The cylinders are far too heavy and awkward to be carried or taken on a bus. They are often required during the middle of the night after bus services terminate. Can I claim any income-tax relief on the payments (H.P.) for the car, and also for the maintenance and comision of the services. ance and servicing charges?

THE inspector of taxes will be prepared to agree an appropriate proportion of the allowances applicable. Generally it is based on the fractional business use of the car; and the inspector may require details of mileage involved in granting it. There is a yearly allowance given by reference to the cash cost of the car in the first place and thereafter on the balance left over each year. Those allowances are known as capital allowances, and it is possible to include an extra initial allowance of 20 per cent, worked out on the cost against the year(s) when the car is actually being paid for. A proportion of the running expenses is, of course, also chargeable, and includes not only maintenance and servicing charges but hire-purchase interest to be allocated to the period of payment.

I rent a lock-up shop on a twenty-one-year lease, the rest of the premises being lived in by the owner. The apron in front of the shop, which belongs to the owner, but which is not mentioned in the lease or the schedule of repairs which I have to do, is in a dangerous condition. Is the owner responsible for repair, and if he refuses, has he any liability for injury to passers-by or customers? Have I any legal rights of renewal or compensation if renewal is refused at the termination of the lease?

It is difficult to answer the first part of the question without examining the lease. The landlord has presumably reserved to himself the right to enter to inspect the premises and do repairs. If so, he would be under a liability to a passer-by. But you as tenant and occupier of the shop would also be responsible to a third person for any injury suf-fered in consequence of the dangerous state of the apron of the shop. You could not recover anything from the landlord, for he, apparently, has not covenanted with you to do any repairs. It would be otherwise if he had. You should write at once to the landlord, pointing out the danger and requesting him to carry out the necessary work to the apron. As to a new lease, your tenancy is protected and will automatically continue unless it is terminated by the landlord's serving you with the statutory notice of termination. If such notice is served you must serve the necessary counter-notice within two months, and commence proceedings for a new tenancy within two to four months from the service of the landlord's notice.

# **NEW BOOKS**

# Financial Problems of the Family Company

A. R. ENGLISH. Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 2 Chancery Lane, London. W.C.2. 8 x 5 in. Pp. 164. 21s.

THE author, who is associated with a company concerned with financing private companies, shows how the difficulties of family companies in finding capital can best be faced. He considers the sources of capital, the various forms that capital may take and the methods by which capital can be injected into the company.

#### Tax Problems of the Family Company

MILTON GRUNDY, M.A. Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 2 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  x 5 in. Pp. 157. 17s. 6d. The edition is the second of a book which appeared for the first time two years ago. It has been brought up to date by indicating the effect of recent legislation. New items include the flat rate of profits tax and overseas trading corporations, dividend stripping and life annuities. The book is intended to provide a short and convenient guide to the possibilities of tax planning for the businessman.

# Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1958-59.

Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 9 x  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. Pp. 306. 20s. (postage: inland, 1s. 2d.; overseas, 2s. 2d.).

THE 1958-59 edition recently published follows the same pattern as in previous years, providing a complete reference to the offices, administration, and activities of the Society. A section is devoted to the various statutes and regulations affecting pharmacy. The regulations for the examination are set out, and scholarships and awards are listed.

#### Taschenbuck für die Wachsindustrie

C. LUDECKE in collaboration with L. IVANOVSKY. Wissenschafliche Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Stuttgart, 1, Germany,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Fourth edition, Pp. 718. DM 48.

WITH eighty-seven tables and three flow sheets this fourth edition of a standard work deals in its several parts with natural waxes (of animal, vegetable, mineral and synthetic chemical origin), their properties, both chemical and physical, with auxiliary substances used in the wax industry (including plasticisers, hardeners, silicones) and applications of waxes.

# Mechanisms of Inorganic Reactions

F. BASOLO and R. G. PEARSON. Chapman & Hall, 37 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. 9 x  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. Pp. xi + 426. 94s.

THE intensive exploration of the geometrical and spacial characteristics of the atom within recent years has inevitably led to modifications in the theory of chemical reactions. Industrial interest has stimulated research in inorganic chemistry to an extent that is reflected in this book. It would be untrue to state that chemistry is being rewritten. The book is rather more concerned with the theory and greater understanding of the factors involved in a reaction. From this aspect it fulfils a most helpful function.

# Weed Control Handbook

BRITISH WEED CONTROL COUNCIL. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Pp. viii + 245. 12s, 6d.

OFFICIAL and industrial views in this country upon the chemicals used in protecting crops against weeds are coordinated by the Weed Control Council. The Council's handbook is now in a more permanent form than previously, and its scope is extended. Chemicals, approved names, methods of application, available information upon current usage, dosages, and susceptible weeds, as well as legal restrictions, are fully presented. The intention that practical and technical data shall be combined in one volume is in keeping with the growth of the subject into a separate technology. Complexities are simplified by means of tables, facilitating reference.

# Exercises in the Evaluation of Drugs and Surgical Dressings

E. J. SHELLARD, B.PHARM., F.P.S., A.R.I.C., F.L.S. *Pitman Medical Publishing Co.*, *Ltd.*, 39 Parker Street, London, W.C.2.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  in. Pp. 158. 15s.

THE book has been written for students studying for the Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma or for a degree in pharmacy, and for associates of the Royal Institute of Chemistry studying for a diploma in the analysis of foods and drugs. It is not intended as a reference book on chemical and physical methods of assay for those engaged professionally in that work, though the author hopes that the reference to the botanical evaluation of drugs will prove useful to many drug analysts. Part 1 consists of a number of simple exercises in the evaluation of drugs and unmedicated surgical dressings, while in Part 2 are notes on the practical schedules to help the student to understand what he is doing.

#### La Gelée Royale des Abeilles

B. DE BELFEVER. Librairie Maloine, 27 rue de l'Ecole-de-Medecine, Paris, France.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  x  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. Pp. 470.

SUBTITLED "Its history and properties; its uses in dietetics and therapeutics," this handsomely bound work on the royal jelly of bees appears monumentally comprehensive. Even the author and publishers, however, invite readers of the book to have their names added to a mailing list for later supplements to bring the main work up to date. What the reader not already an enthusiast for royal jelly really seeks is \*sadly lacking from the present pages, interesting though they are as reading matter. The book leads off with a chapter on the bee in ancient legend and historic writing. Next comes an "encyclopædic summary" of early studies by naturalists, apparently to suggest that discoveries of importance were awaiting a truly scientific approach. "Modern experiments before 1952" supports that theme, leading to an expectation of important revelations in that year. Chapter IV is indeed devoted to "Royal jelly from royal cell to therapeutic ampoule." The significance of the year, however, is that in 1952 the biologist de Belfever (the author) embarked upon regular production of royal jelly and marketed it in the claimed stable form of a solution of royal jelly in an alcoholic solution of honey (Apiserum). Experiments on rats are recorded to show a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. gain in weight in rats fed on Apiserum. By comparison the section on therapeutic effects on human beings, on whom royal jelly is claimed to have "a tonic effect on the physical, psychic and genital functions" is sketchy and undocumented, though there is, it is true, a chapter on "clinical study," telling of clinical trials, mainly in the elderly. The results recorded are encouraging enough, could there but be certainty that royal jelly was the sole cause of the improvement. The book, in fact, will confirm believers in their faith in the salutary properties of royal jelly, but the sceptic will have to await the supplements for a further opportunity of allowing bims. If the book is the supplement of the scenario of the scenario of the supplement of the scenario of th allowing himself to becon: converted.

# ECHOES OF THE PAST

# HAPPILY CURETH ALL WOUNDS

From *The Marrow of Chirurgery*, by James Cooke, Warwick, 1647.

HILDANUS in his Cista Militaris, sets downe this; R Herb. Alchimilla, beta, rub. pirda (pirola), Sanicul. vinc. pervinc. virg. Aurea, Sem. Angelic, aa. partes equal. Let the herbs be shred small, and the seeds grossly powdered, and after mixed well together. Of this powder take 3s. Renish wine ij. boyl them in a close double vessell, and make a clear decoct. He gives this testimony of it; It most happily cureth all wounds, whether made by gunshot, or otherways drives out iron, wood, lead, and all other extraneous bodies out of the wound; it heales more in a week, then when not used, in a month: And it's so worthy an experiment, that it deserves to be by Chirurgions received with both hands, and with much thankfulnesse. Dose is 2 or 3 spoonfull morning, noon, and evening given hot. This is to be given when pain and inflammation is past, and the wound comes to digestion.

During the discussion it was pointed out that the effective life of a product often depended on the method of storage. The risk of deterioration in

storage was sometimes known to the manufacturer but not to the pharma-

cist. Where that possibility existed, it was hoped that the manufacturer would label his product accordingly. The suggestion was made that the Pharmaceutical Society might act as a

central source of information for phar-

macists on the storage and effective

life of pharmaceutical products. The success of that course would depend on

the willingness of manufacturers to disclose privately to the Society the

necessary information. It being assumed that an expiry date was already applied to those proprietary medicines with a limited life, the committees agreed that the principle

mittees agreed that the principle should not be extended. It was stated

that pharmacists would like a date of

manufacture on dispensing packs of ethical products. The representatives of the industry said that little support

would be found among their members for that suggestion, as there were considerable practical difficulties in label-

ling in that way a whole range of products, and the extra work was not justified in products of proven stability

stored under reasonable conditions. The same considerations applied to

galenical products.

# DISCUSSIONS ON PROPRIETARIES

(Concluded from The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 13, p. 634)

7. Supply of drugs which are the subject of monographs in the B.P. or B.P.C. and which are marketed only in

the form of proprietary preparations.

The refusal of some manufacturers to make available to pharmacists drugs that are the subject of monographs in the B.P. or B.P.C. was said to be causing considerable difficulty. The problem was not confined to Great Britain, as the Pharmaceutical Society had received letters from pharmaceutical societies in Queensland and South Australia making the same complaint. It was agreed that a manufacturer had the right to refuse bulk supplies of a drug to a purchaser who intended to compound preparations for competitive sale, but there had been occasions when the manufacturer would supply a drug to hospital pharmacists but not to pharmacists in general practice, presumably on the ground that the latter might compound a competitive preparation. In such a situation the pharmacist had to obtain supplies of the drug from other available prepara-tions—for example by crushing tablets or emptying capsules—and that was unsatisfactory since the preparation used might well contain substances other than the drug required. The example was quoted of preparations that were occasionally prescribed and had to be prepared extemporaneously because the dispensed product had only a limited active life (creams containing oxytetracycline were cited). The pharmacist required drugs not as a competitor but to fulfil a genuine and justified purpose that should properly be regarded as a special service for the medical profession. It was explained by the A.B.P.I. that a manufacturer was usually reluctant to release sup-plies of a drug in bulk because of the dangers that might ensue from its being compounded with other drugs by persons who could not have the same detailed knowledge of its characteristics and the same facilities for control as did the original manufacturer, Instances had occurred in which harm had been done to the reputation of a manufacturer through such unsatisfactory formulations.

8. The marketing under proprietary names of a multiplicity of products made to an identical formula.

The subject of multiplicity of names for one drug had originally been suggested for discussion at a time when pharmacists were specially concerned at problems raised by the introduction of many proprietary preparations of corti-sone and hydrocortisone. It was agreed that the general problem was insoluble in an intensely competitive market: it was not confined to pharmacy but existed throughout commerce. The pharmaceutical profession as a whole, however, should resist any suggestion that a policy of substitution might be of substitution might adopted.

9. The labelling of preparations within Parts 1 and 2 of the Poisons List.

It was suggested that manufacturers of proprietary preparations within the scope of Parts 1 and 2 of the Poisons List should label them so as to allow the pharmacist to add his name and address in accordance with the legal requirements. For pharmacists in general practice, the matter was of great practical importance, and it was in the best interests of manufacturers to adopt the suggestion so that the pharmacist should not, by adding his name and address slip as required by law, deface either the package or the label.

Possibility and advisability of labelling pharmaceutical products with an expiry date or date of manufacture.

The problem of labelling with ex-ry dates was discussed at length under several headings. While it was accepted that a date of manufacture enabled a pharmacist to exercise discretion in the light of his knowledge and training, the value of dating was held to be limited in the absence of any knowledge by the pharmacist of the stability of the product. It was suggested that all products having a limited storage life were already labelled in that manner. Hospital pharmacists, it was said, would like all products used in dispensing—including "dispensing packs"—to bear a date of manufacture.

BRANCH EVENTS

LEEDS

# **Dispensing Tolerances**

Most practising pharmacists were brought up to believe that if apparatus were used correctly a perfect result would be obtained. Initially that took no account of the fact that there were allowable variations in the purity of drugs, said DR. J. G. DARE (University of Leeds) in a talk to the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, in Leeds on November 13. Dr. Dare quoted the allowable limits for sodium bicarbonate (99–101 per cent. of NaHCO3), potassium bromide (not less than 98.5 per cent. KBr), and dilute hydrochloric acid (plus or minus 5 per cent. w/w HCl). Measurements of liquids and solids were always approximate—that was another variation. The function of a medicine was to make a product with the therapeutic effect required by the doctor. Variations might be calculated in two ways: A synthetic method (adding all the variations together, e.g. drug purity, apparatus, ctc.) and an analytical method (dissolving a fixed quantity of a drug in water and making up to volume, then analysing).

Three factors had to be taken into account when looking for inaccuracies: Measurement (liquids or solids); making up to volume; personal idiosyncrasy. Dr. Dare had experimented by using seven dispensers, seven balances, seven 2-dr. weights and seven 2-dr. and 10-fl. oz. measures. Each dispenser used every scale, every measure and every weight. There were thus forty-nine variations. The exercises were to weigh 2 dr. potassium bicarbonate, dissolve in water and make up to 8 fl. oz.; and to measure 2 fl. dr. of dilute hydrochloric acid and make up to 8 fl. oz. with water. In the first test the weighings were "remarkably accurate," but standard deviation on the finished product was from 1.55 to 3.28 per cent.; and in the second test the standard deviation was from 3.49 to 5.25 per cent. Excrcises were performed at leisure and at high speed. The mean standard deviation at leisure was 2.01 per cent. and at speed, 3.56 per cent. It was found that the stamped 2-dr. measures varied by up to 6.03 per cent. On several occasions it was noticed that each dispenser had a consistent error. Dr. Dare remarked that when measures were placed on a stand at eye level, personal error was reduced. The greatest errors were found when liquids were measured and made up to volume in liquid, holding the measure in the hand. Dr. Dare was asked questions on stock mixtures and solutions; calibration of measures; and tests of N.H.S. prescriptions.

# ISLE OF WIGHT

### Entry Only by Degree?

IF the present rate of educational progress were to continue, within ten years the only qualification that would come to be recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society would be a degree in pharmacy. That was the prediction made by Professor W. H. Linnell (dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of London) in replying to the toast of the Society at the annual dinner of the Isle of Wight Branch of the Society held at Ryde on November 12. The had been proposed by Mr. E. E. WEEKS (Branch vice-chairman), who said it was essential that pharmacy should progress rapidly if the status of the pharmacist was to be maintained. Mr. É. W. Palmer (Branch chairman) presided.

# A PHARMACEUTICAL FORUM

# Ethical and other questions at Liverpool

AT a pharmaceutical forum organised some weeks ago by the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch, the panel comprised Professor Andrew Wilson (professor of pharmacology. Liverpool University), Messrs. E. A. Brocklehurst and J. Farrer Barnes (members of the Society's Council), and T. L. Bowyer (principal, department of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology). Mr. H. W. Cottle presided.

#### **Tuition in Pharmacy for Doctors**

MR. A. L. SAUL asked "Do you not think it would be desirable for newly qualified doctors to spend some time in a hospital pharmacy or in the dispensary of a retail pharmacy to see what is required in writing prescriptions?" and "Why should the Chemists Federation fight for the right of pharmacists to sell medicines-should not that be the prerogative of the Pharmaceutical Society? " PROFESSOR WILSON pointed out that the newly qualified doctor had to spend a year in a hospital to make himself acquainted with hospital practice; part of that time might be devoted to additional training in hospital pharmacy. Replying to the second question, MR. BROCKLEHURST said he could see difficulties in the Society's taking part in what was a commercial activity. He thought the Society could support the fight for medicines to be sold by chemists only but should not take a leading part in it. In the recent case the Society had supported the Federation's case.

MR. M. ATHERTON: Will the decision of the Monopolies Commission make any difference to the present situation? Do you think the companies formerly members of the Chemists Federation will use their private rights to confine their goods to chemists? MR. BOWYER thought that reputable manufacturers would continue as they had done in the past. MR. BROCKLEHURST described the decision of the Restrictive Practices court as "unfortunate." He believed most firms would still reserve their products for pharmacists.

MR. A. H. PAITISON drew attention to an article in a Sunday newspaper dealing with the sale of sex-hormone pills at £3 12s. 6d. for twenty. The suggestion was that they were sold by chemists. He asked if the Society was taking any steps to prevent those items from being sold in pharmacies. "The Society does take steps so far as it can," replied MR. BROCKLEHURST. It had issued a warning to chemists not to sell sex hormones except on the instructions of a doctor. If it was known that chemists were selling them, action would be taken. MR. G. L. CLUBB said that, as those pills were apparently non-poisonous, there seemed to be nothing to prevent sales by other traders. Was it not possible to have them put on the restricted-drugs list? MR. BROCKLEHURST said that the Poisons Board was a statutory body on which the Society was represented. The Society could only make representations to the Board on those lines.

MRS. D. H. Evans asked what was being done to inform head teachers

about pharmacy, so that adequate information could be given to young people. MR. Bowyer said it would be a good thing to invite careers masters each year to the college of technology as one way of disseminating knowledge about the course at the college. Consideration was being given to publishing a pamphlet for issue to grammar schools and in that way it was hoped to bring to the notice of headmasters the procedure for qualification and method of entry. MR. J. FARRER BARNES said the society was preparing a new pamphlet on careers in pharmacy.

MR. S. M. BENSON expressed the opinion that the Society must have some reason for requiring such a high standard of education for pharmacists.

MR. S. M. BENSON expressed the opinion that the Society must have some reason for requiring such a high standard of education for pharmacists. Certain items were restricted to pharmacy under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. He maintained that if pharmacists were given adequate payment for handling those items, providing they were sound ethical products, the standard of retail pharmacy would be much higher. The time had come to frame a policy that would allow a margin of remuneration on pharmaceutical products that would enable pharmacists to shed soaps, cosmetics, etc. MR. G. L. CLUBB said the present trend was dis-

appointing to ethically minded pharmacists. What future was there in retail pharmacy when most of the prescriptions consisted of counting out tablets?

MR. A. H. PATTISON thought there should be a concentration of pharmacies. Would the members of the Council consider the Scandinavian, and particularly the Danish, system? The Danish law governing the sale and preparation of ethicals was "a masterpiece of control." He had worked in a Danish chemist's shop and was greatly impressed. "The only outcome of such a policy is that we would have only one employer and that would be the state," said Mr. M. A. COOPER. Mr. Pattison said the "apoteke" was the property of the owner, but when he retired or died his successor was appointed by the state. Mr. Brockle-HURST said that if such a system was adopted in Britain it would mean that probably three-quarters of the chemists in Liverpool would be out of business because of the limitation of pharmacies. No government would hear of the limitation of pharmacies and he did not think the Society would take any step in that direction. Under the Scandinavian system a man could not sell his business when he retired.

# GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

# Its applications to essential oils and pharmaceuticals

SPEAKERS at the second evening scientific meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in London on November 20, were Messrs. D. Holmcs (central perfumery department, Unilever, Ltd.) and L. Brealey (physical assay division. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.). Their subject was gas chromatography. Mr. Holmes held that the conventional tests for essential oils were inferior to gaschromatography techniques. With visual tracings depicting a series of peaks a clear picture of essential oil ingredients was given that could not be obtained from results of conventional Identifying the oils from different genera was not difficult. Oils from different species of the same genus might show variation only in one ingredient, which gas chromatography revealed. The method permitted the analyst to distinguish between oils from the same species distilled in different countries. Standard patterns quickly showed up adulteration or demonstrated the presence of additives.

Gas chromatography did not directly

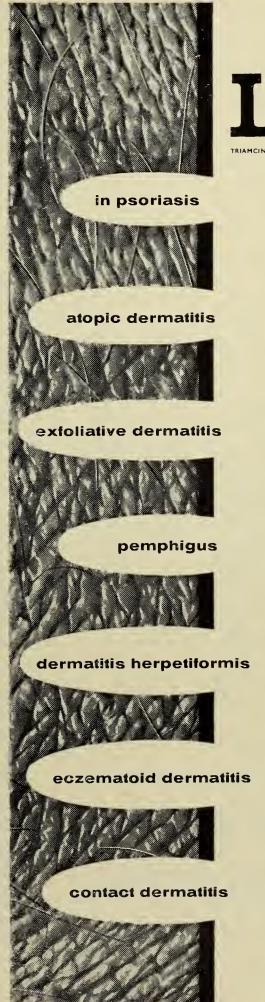
Gas chromatography did not directly identify chemical constituents but that could be done by suitable modification of the technique. Essential oil components demonstrated characteristic peaks that were used as constants. Limitations of the method were the close similarity of the peaks from chemically related components, and the risk that the peak of one compound might be superimposed upon that of another that was present only in small percentage. In some circumstances fractional distillation or combined chemical and gas-liquid chromatography ensured accuracy. Modified methods sometimes enabled infra-red

absorption spectroscopy to assist. Existing accurate procedures were not displaced, the technique having the advantage of wide scope but limited accuracy.

If gas chromatography were used for a limited number of samples and applied repetitively, a calibration curve was produced. Comparison with known samples gave quick results

samples gave quick results.

MR. BREALEY told how, by gas chromatography analyses could be completed in 15–20 minutes. It also gave an alternative to chemical methods which, when applied to pharmaceutical products, gave unsatisfactory results. He warned that nonvolatile constituents in commercial apparatus might block the columns; and that not enough information was available on stationary phases when samples contained more than a trace of water. The problem of non-volatile ingredients had brought about the introduction of an injection system involving the use of a small subsidiary column with a glass-wool packed cap interposed before the main column. Liquid constituents within the cap vaporised, solids being retained. When samples contained appreciable quantities of water, chromosorb had proved effective as a stationary phase; it was used in conjunction with a column about 1-metre long. At a temperature of 85–95° C. a chloroform, ethanol, propanol, water mixture became completely resolved. The water was cluted last. Under certain conditions it demonstrated a sharp band in the chromatogram. The method could be extended to products such as pastes and



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<sup>1</sup>Rein, C. R. et ol., J.A.M.A. 165: 14: 1821-1823 (Dec. 7) 1957.

<sup>2</sup>Shelley, W. B., Harun, J. S. and Pillsbury, D. M.: *J.A.M.A.* 167: 8: 959-964 (June 21) 1958.

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'Ovigest' is issued in 25 c.c. bottles, and the contents of one bottle form the recommended dose. It can be spoon-fed, mixed with an equal quantity of warm milk and bottle-fed, or in

emergency given by injection. The administration can, of course, be repeated if necessary.

Severe climatic conditions and unthrifty ewes give rise to a number of weakly new-born lambs each season. Now, for the first time, you can offer the sheep farmer a practical and inexpensive way of enabling these lambs to make normal progress. Ordering a supply well before lambing starts will ensure that you and your customers gain full benefit from the introduction of 'Ovigest'.

Packed in boxes of 12 individually-cartoned 25 c.c. bottles.

Weakly lambs need

# 'OVIGEST' ELIXIR

Produced at the Wellcome Research Laboratories



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.)

The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Tel: EUSton 4477 and 18 Merrion Sq., Dublin. Tel: 65751-2

# TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17: Although the CRUDE DRUGS market showed little activity during the week, sellers' ideas of prices for a number of commodities were considerably above those of buyers by reason of shortness of

A parcel of STYRAX auctioned in Turkey recently was offered at 30s. per lb. ex wharf, January delivery; this is more than double the value ruling earlier in the year. The best grade of white SQUILL was quoted at 87s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot against 80s. recently, and Tonquin Beans at 8s. 3d. against 8s. The shipment position of the beans was somewhat confused, the ideas at origin being considerably above the spot value. A small quantity of QUASSIA CHIPS was secured for shipment but the price was not disclosed. It will be available on the spot eventually but meanwhile further shipment offers continue unobtainable. ment offers continue unobtainable. American Lobelia Herb was quoted on the spot at 3s. 9d. per lb. and Dutch at 3s. 6d. Some grades of West Indian NUTMEGS were fractionally easier. White Sarawak Pepper declined in sympathy with Eastern values. There are still no supplies of Strophanthus on the spot. Prices of Senna were unchanged. Shipments of the Tinnevelly variety during November from the port of Tuticorin were as follows: of Tuticorin were as follows:

	U.K.	U.S.	CONTI- NENT
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	12	36*	69
PODS	4		57

\*Includes 20 tons for Buenos Aires.

Prices of Pharmaceutical Chemicals remained steady at recent levels. From January 1, 1959, many important commodities not manufactured in the United Kingdom are to be temporarily exempted from the 10 per cent. import duty which they have hitherto attracted. Among the items affected are PAS, QUINIDINE, OESTRADIOL, ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, FOLIC ACID, CALCIUM d-PANTOTHENATE. As present stocks are cleared some reduction in the basic price of those imported materials may be expected.

# **Pharmaceutical Chemicals**

Antimony salts.—Quotations for potassium tartrate B.P., are 7s. 6d. per lb. for 1–10 cwt. and sodium tartrate, B.P., 12s. 6d.

BARBITONE.—Rate for less than 50-kilo lots is 53s. 6d. per kilo. The SODIUM derivative is 56s. 9d. per kilo.

derivative is 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BORAX. — B.P. grade for quantities of 1 ton and upwards; Granular, £55; crystals, £57 10s.; powder, £58 10s.; extra fine powder, £59 10s. per ton. Supplied in hessian sacks. Prices of commercial range from £45 to £50 10s. per ton, as to type and packing. Dehydrated borax is £68 per ton in paper-lined hessian bags or £67 in paper bags; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for smaller quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 5 cwt., 1s. per cwt., 3 cwt., 2s.; 1 cwt., 3s.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo in minimum 25-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P. crystals are

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P. crystals are 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ ., and granulated,  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 1b. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. -3 cwt. and upwards are quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1 cwt. to 2 cwt., 3s. 7d.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — Quotations are from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Succinic acid is from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CARBROMAL.—B.P.C. is 21s. per lb. delivered in returnable packing.

CHALK. — Prepared powder B.P., is £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — In 1-cwt. lots the price is about 4s. 3d. per lb.
CHLOROCRESOL. — Pharmaceutical quality is quoted at 7s. 2d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

COCAINE.—For 16-oz. lots the price of the HYDROCHLORIDE is 91s. 6d. per oz. and ALKALOID, 101s. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rates for the home trade:—1-ton lots, 231s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 232s.; 5-9-cwt., 233s.; 2-4-cwt., 234s.; 1-cwt., 235s.

Cyclobarbitone. — Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. Calcium 85s.

GLYCERIN. — Rates for pharmaceutically pure (s.g. 1.2627) are as follows:—

Annual purchases or spot lots of	Und 1 cv		1 cwt. and under 5 cwt.		5 cwt. and under 1 ton		1 ton and under 5 tons		5 tons and under 25 tons	
Per cwt.	S.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
TINS							ĺ			
14-lb.	241	0	236	6	323	6	228	0	225	6
28-lb.	239	0	234	6	230	6	226	0	223	6
56-lb.	_	-	230	6	226	0	222	0	219	6
DRUMS										
1-cwt.	235	0	214	6	210	6	206	0	204	6
2½-cwt.	_	- 1	211	6	208	0	203	6	202	0
5-cwt.	_	- 1	_	-	207	6	203	0	201	0
10-cwt.	_	1		- )	206	0	202	6	201	6

For 25 tons and upwards the price is from 200s, to 225s, 6d, as to containers. Bulk deliveries in tank wagons from 197s, 6d, to 198s, 6d, Technical grade glycerin, s.g. 1-2627, is 5s, per cwt. less than the above

HEXOBARBITONE. — In 25-kilo lots or over the price is 115s, per kilo.

HOMATROPINE.—Current rates (per oz.) for 16-oz. lots are now: ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDRO-CHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates. above those rates.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. — Dilute B.P.C. is from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles is from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — Carboy lots of 20 vols. are 5s. per gall. The 35 per cent. (by weight) is 158s. per cwt. in 1-cwt. car-

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1,000-gm. lots and 1s. 9d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

KAOLIN.—In 1-cwt. bags LIGHT is quoted at 60s. per cwt. and 1-ton lots at 57s.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Price is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gm. as to quantity. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

METHOIN.—B.P. is about 120s, per lb. METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P. is 95s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots are 3s. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 1d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d.

OLEIC ACID. — Price of distilled is £176 per ton in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. original loaned drums, and B.P., £185 10s.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) are as follows (subject to D.D.A. Regulations):—

		35 oz.		Un 35	
		s.	d.	S.	d.
CODEINE					
PHOSPHATE		41	0	42	0
HYDROCHLORIDE		47	3	48	3
SULPHATE		47	3	48	3
ALKALOID		54	0	55	0
MORPHINE					-
ACETATE		50	0	51	0
HYDROCHLORIDE		50	0	51	Ö
SULPHATE		50	ŏ	51	ŏ
TARTRATE		60	ŏ	61	ő
ALKALOID		61	3	62	3
ETHYLMORPHINE		01	3	02	J
HYDROCHLORIDE		54	0	55	0
ALKALOID		63	3	64	3
DIAMORPHINE					
HYDROCHLORIDE		54	9	55	9
ALKALOID		59	9	60	9

PAPAVERINE. — Synthetic HYDROCHLORIDE is 295s. per kilo, minimum 1-kilo lots.

Phenobarbitone. — Under 50-kilo lots are 50s. per kilo and sodium, 55s. 6d.

PHENOL.—Basic price for ice crystals in drums is 1s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. (under 1-ton lots, 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .). Detached crystals, 2d. per lb. above and Liquid, B.P.,  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. below the foregoing prices.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Rate for 1-cwt. lots is 11s, per lb.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM. — B.P. is 23s, per lb. in 1-cwt. lots or 25s, less than 56 lb.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750) is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. in 10-carboy lots. 1–2 carboys, 1s. 8d. per lb. B.P. 1914 is quoted from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hypophosphorus, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity quantity.

PILOCARPINE.—In 2-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,013s. per kilo; NITRATE,

PIPERAZINE. — ADIPATE is from 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per kilo; citrate from 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 19s. 6d. and TARTRATE, 38s. 6d.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—100-kilo lots are about 45s. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — Quotations (per 1b.) for 1-cwt. lots are 24s. 6d. The SODIUM derivative is 30s.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—Manufacturers' rates for 1-cwt. lots are about 11s. per 1b.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—Manufacturers' rates for 1-cwt. lots are 5s. 9d. per lb.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. - Price (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots is 16s. 6d.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOLSUL-PHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder) is 5s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots and Zinc, B.P.C., 1949, is 5s. 6d.

SULPHUR.—B.P. PRECIPITATE in 1-ton lots is £112 10s. per ton, delivered U.K.

TARTARIC ACID. — Rates for the home trade are as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 290s. per cwt.; 5-9 cwt., 292s.; 2-4 cwt., 294s.; per cwt.; 5–1-cwt., 295s.

TERPINEOL. — Prices of B.P. grade are from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

TERPIN HYDRATE. — Prices are from 6s. per lb., upwards as to quantity.

Theobromine. — Alkaloid in 50-kilo lots is 55s. per kilo (25s. per lb.) and sodium salicylate, 44s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—ALKALOID (50-kilo lots): ANHYDROUS, 39s. per kilo and B.P., 36s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 36s. 3d. per kilo.

UREA. — Manufacturers' rates for pharmaceutical grade are £63 per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable. Technical quality is £44 10s, per ton.

# Crude Drugs

Aconite. — Spot supplies of Spanish napellus are 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobe is 10s. 6d. per 1b., duty paid; new-crop for January-February 1959 shipment, 8s. 4½d.

Aloes. — Cape prime on the spot is 230s, per cwt. and for shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

ANISE (STAR).—Chinese is 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. and 135s. spot, duty paid.

CALAMUS.—Root is quoted at 1s. 4d. per Ib., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. POWDER is from 4s. 3d. er lb., duty paid. TABLETS, \(\frac{1}{4}\)-oz., are per lb., duty paid. 6s. in bond,

CAPSICUMS. — East African are from 150s, to 200s, per cwt, on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens are offered on the spot at 15s. per lb.; December shipment is 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; Seeds, spot, 24s. 3d.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot 1957 peel, 260s. per cwt. 1958 peel, shipment, 250s., c.i.f.

Cassia.—Extra-selected broken for shipment, 242s. 6d.; 210s. c.i.f. Spot: Whole 240s. and selected 230s., both in bond.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon for shipment (c.i.f.) per lb.; OOOO, 6s. 9d.; OOO, 6s.  $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; OO, 6s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; seconds, 4s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; featherings, 1s.  $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; quillings, 4s.; chips, 1s.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 3s. per lb.

DIGITALIS LEAF.—Purpurea from 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese is 5s. per lb., c.i.f. or prompt shipment and 5s. 6d. spot nominal.

Frangula.—Spot is 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—French is 170s, per cwt. on the spot.

HYDRASIIS. — Spot 28s. per lb.

Hyoscyamus.—Dutch leaves (niger) are 1s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1b., c.i.f., prompt shipment.

Karaya. — No. I gum on the spot is quoted at 235s. per cwt.. No. 2 at 165s.

Kola NUTS. — Jamaican spot market cleared, shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African 5d. to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

Krameria.—Root is quoted at 90s. per

Lanolin. — Anhydrous, B.P., is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and Hydrous, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot is offered at 5s.

LIQUORICE. Natural root: Persian on the spot is 47s. 6d.; for shipment, 42s, 6d., c.i.f., per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian and Chinese, 190s. per cwt., Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray dried extract, 2s. 10½d, per lb.

LOBELIA HERB. — Spot offers of American are 3s. 9d. per lb. and for shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Dutch 3s. Id., c.i.f. for

shipment.

MACE. — Whole on the spot is from 23s. 6d. per 1b.

MENTHOL.—Chinese is 52s. per lb.. duty paid and 47s., c.i.f.; Brazilian, spot, 36s., duty paid, December shipment, 33s., c.i.f. Formosan for shipment, 36s., c.i.f.

MERCURY. Price per flask (76-lb.) is £74 on the spot.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 17s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 13s.; delectives, 10s.

ORANGE PLEE, — West Indian bitter quarters are 11d. per lb.; Spanish, 1s. 8d., as to quality, thin-cut Tripoli, 2s. 3d.

Orris roof. - Florentine is 330s, per

PAPAIN.—Shipment is 24s. per lb., c.i.l., for grade one, spot, 25s.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 6\d. per lb., December shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.; Black Sarawak spot, Is. 7\d.; December shipment, 1s. 6\d., c.i.f. Black Malabar

nominal at 212s, 6d. per cwt. on the spot; new-crop for December-January shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot value is 540s. per cwt. landed; shipment, 511s. 6d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi:* 230s. per cwt., c.i.f., shipment. *Peltatum*, on the spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 450s. per cwt., c.i.f. nodi: 230s. per Peltatum, on the

Pyrethrum.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent, w/w pyrethrins, is 75s, per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA.—A parcel has been secured for shipment, price not quoted. No further shipment offers.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 140s. per cwt.; cut, 170s. shipment, 110s., c.i.f. Whole for

RAUWOLFIA. — Canescens. 2s. per lb., c.i.f.; Vomitoria, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; Serpentina, 6s., c.i.f. asked.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small to medium ollering from 6s, to 7s, 6d, per lb., as to quality. Best grades not available on spot.

SAFFRON. — Spanish is quoted at 220s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 9d. per lb. Shipment. 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). Anise.—Spanish, 165s.; Turkish, 140s., both duty paid. Caraway. — Dutch 122s. 6d., duty paid. Celery.—Indian spot, 180s.; shipment, 130s., c.i.f. for January-February, 1959 shipment; new crop for June-July, 1959, 127s. 6d., c.i.f. Coriander.—Moroccan on spot 57s. 6d.; Polish, 52s. 6d., both duty paid. Moroccan for shipment unchanged at 44s., c.i.f. Cumin.—Cyprian on spot 260s. and Iranian, 240s., in bond. Dill.—Indian quoted at 70s. on spot, for shipment sellers indicating 59s., c.i.f. Fennel. — Chinese, 150s., duty paid; Indian, 170s.; Fenugreek. — Moroccan, 45s., duty paid with small business passing. Mustard.—English, 120s.; Danish, 95s., duty paid. 95s., duty paid.

SENEGA.—Spot offered at 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA. — Tinnevelly LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. Pops, manufacturing short at 1s. 6d. and hand-picked, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. Alexandria Manufacturing, offered from 1s, 6d. pods: Manufacturing, offered from with hand-picked from 5s, to 6s, grades in short supply.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. 180s. per cwt., O. No. 1, 205s.; line orange, 217s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM. — Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7d. per lb.

SQUILL.—White is quoted at 87s. 6d. per

cwt. on the spot.

Stramonium. — Indian Leaves are 70s. per cwt., and European 80s, on the spot.

Styrax.—January 1959 delivery offered at 30s, per lb., ex wharf, London.
Tonguin Beans. — Para on the spot are offered at 8s. 3d. per lb.

TRAGACANTII.—No. 1 ribbon is £115 to £120 per cwt. No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC. — Madras linger is 62s. 6d. on the spot; current crop for shipment. 58s. 6d., c.i.f.; March-April, 59s. 6d.,

VALERIAN ROOF, — Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s, and Belgian, 175s, to 195s, per cwt, Dutch (max, 2½ per cent, sand) for prompt shipment, 159s., c.i.f.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now: 5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; I-cwt., 25s. 6c56-lb., 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

WAXES.— (Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam. spot, 490s.; shipment, 475s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 450s. in bond; shipment, 435s., c.i.f. Bengucla spot, nominal; shipment 440s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot 460s. CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey spot. 585s.; for shipment, 580s., c.i.f. Prime yellow. spot, 920s.; shipment, 880s., c.i.f.

**Essential and Expressed Oils** 

Almond. — British oil is 9s. per 1b. Moroccan, 6s. 9d., in bond.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot is 1s. 6d.

BERGAMOT. — 86s. 6d. per lb. — Spot supplies are from

CADE.—Spanish is 2s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots. CAJUPUT.—Spot supplies are from 10s.

CALAMUS.—Spot quotations are 62s. 6d.

per lb. Cananga. — Spot is from 47s. 6d. to

50s. per 1b. Caraway.—English-distilled is offered at 55s. and imported 26s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — Price per lb. is from 350s. for English-distilled and 267s. 6d.

for imported. Cassia.—Spot is 13s. 3d. per 1b.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.l.

CEDARWOOD. — 1-cwt. lots of American are 5s. per lb. and Kenya, 4s.

CELERY SEED. — Oil is 90s. per 1b. for bulk lots.

CHENOPODIUM.—Spot value is 36s. per lb. for original containers.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s, per oz.; other B.P. oils Irom 165s, per lb. Ceylon, leaf, spot, 11s. 6d, per lb.; shipment, 10s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.l., rectified, 15s. per lb.; Seychelies, 6s. 6d, spot 6s. 6d., spot.

Coriander. — B.P. oil is quoted from 67s. 6d. per lb.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.

CUMIN.—Quotations for English-distilled are about 90s. per lb. and imported,

DILL.—B.P. imported is 25s. per 1b.

EUCALYPIUS.—Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 4s. 9d. per lb. 80-85 per cent., 5s. 6d. Spanish (70-75), 4s. spot. Chinese 3s. to 3s. 3d.

GINGER.—English-distilled oil is 160s. per lb. Imported: Jamaican, 130s.; Chinese. 100s., duty paid.

Grapefruit. — Jamaican, 20s. per 1b. spot. Californian for shipment in limited supplies at 19s. 8d. per lb. South African, spot. 10s. spot.

JUNIPER. B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 10s, per lb. on the spot. English-distilled is now 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is in the region of 58s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is from 70s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. English-distilled, 95s. to 97s. 6d. as to quantity.

OLIVE.—French is 21s. 6d. to 23s. per gall, on the spot, for B.P. quality. Spanish 23s. 9d. per gall. For shipment, Algerian is £225-£230 per 1,000 kilo, c.i.f. and Tunisian £230-£235, c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry is 180s. per lb.; imported, 77s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

# UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16: The American chemical industry is so confident over prospects for 1959 that it is planning expenditures for plant and equipment next year costing around \$1,340 millions, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. CYANOCOBALAMIN, U.S.P. grade was cut to \$163 per gm. (down \$27). COBALAMIN concentrate N.F. grade was cut to \$150 (down \$10). Surinam Tonquin Beans eased five cents to a new price of \$160 a lb. Floridian Orange OIL declined five cents to sell at \$1.20 a lb.

#### WORLD TRADE

Decimal Coinage for South Africa. Dr. Donges, Minister of Finance in South Africa, has announced that that country is to adopt the decimal coinage system, probably early in 1961. The Minister said the necessary legislation would be introduced in 1959 and preparations for the change-over from the sterling system would begin immediately. A special council would be appointed to supervise the arrangements and ensure that the changeover is made smoothly.

Tariff Negotiations With Switzerland. — Tariff negotiations between Switzerland and a number of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were completed recently in Geneva. Switzerland intends to introduce a new Customs tariff and the tariff commitments undertaken in those negotiations involved bindings and reductions of the proposed new rates of duty. About a third of the United Kingdom's exports to Switzerland will benefit.

No Agreement with Common Mar-ket.—A meeting of the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation held on December 15 in Paris failed to reach agreement on linking the Common Market with the other eleven O.E.E.C. members and adjourned for one month. On January 1, 1959, the first stage of tariff and quota changes takes effect between the Common Market members. They have the effect of discriminating against other countries. Although five of the six countries. Although five of the six Common Market countries have appeared to favour some link, France has not and has so far successfully carried her associates with her.

Argentine Exchange. — According to usually reliable sources, Argentina's plans for the establishment of a single free exchange rate may well result in the shifting of a larger proportion of trade to the dollar area, and open a back door for switch operations between the multilateral and dollar zones. Ministry of Economy and Central Bank officials are busy preparing what has come to be termed "the big which implies complete reorganisation of the foreign trade system. But the date, although imminent, and the future peso level, are closely guarded secrets believedly conditioned to the willingness of the International Monetary Fund to provide a 75-million dollar buffer reserve loan.

Chilean Exchange Rate Modified.— Modifications have been made in regulations covering foreign exchange dealings and guarantee deposits for imports following the establishment in the first week of December of a new rate for the peso of 989–91 per U.S. dollar. Changes announced in the methods in which guaranteed deposits might be made for imports permit the de-posits to be made: 1, in domestic currency; 2, in short-term dollar obliga-tions issued by the Treasury-General of the Republic; and 3, in U.S. dollars provided they are for retention for up to thirty days. Deposits made before the announcement might be substituted in accordance with the second two procedures.

# TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 26

For detergents (not for use in industrial and

manufacturing processes) (3) CLUSTA, ATOZ, 780,326-27, by Reddish Chemical Co., Ltd., Stockport, Ches.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps and essential oils (3)

Device with words HULAMARAMA WAIWAI YASI ISLAND FLOWERS BRILLIANTINE, 779,362, by South Pacific Hulamarama Products, Samabula East, Suva, Fiji Islands.

pharmaceutical preparations containing chlorine (5)

CHLORDELTALONE, 762,392, by Lepetit S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing prednisone and acetylsalicylic acid (5)

COACTYL, 764,620, by Lepetit S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For all goods (5)

DELTAPLUORENE, 766,952, by Lepetit S.p.A., Milan, Italy. RANBO, 774,481, by Medo-Pharma, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. TRA-DENAL, 778,654, by Knoll, A.G., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. DEQUASONE, 780,078, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2, ZYNOCIN, 780,368, by Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Liverpool, 19, TRAQUISAN, 780,494, by Willows Francis, Ltd., Lon-

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of mycosis (5)

TROC, 773,814, by Diva Laboratorium, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the

treatment of dysentery and diarrhwa (5)
FUROXONE, 773,970, by Norwich Pharmacal
Co., Norwich, New York, U.S.A.

For medical and surgical bandages and materials

prepared for bandaging (5)
TUBINETTE, 778,320, by Seton Products.
Ltd., Oldham, Lancs.

For veterinary preparations and substances all containing sulphur (5)
PERMASULF, 778,909, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

LESTOXYL, 778,916, by A.B. Astra, Apote-karnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden. For all goods, but not including medicated toilet paper or any goods of the same description (5) SANICORT, 779.071, by Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5) RESIPRIN, 779,826, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.

For air-purifying and air-deodorising prepara-tions and substances (5)

tions and substances (5)
ASTRALET, 779,976, by Secto Co., Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.
For antibiotics (5)
EVRAMYCIN, 780,025, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for sale in the United Kingdom (5)
MYDIAC, 780,151, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey,
For photographic apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)
SERIOMATOR, 779,125, by Agfa, A.G., Lever-

SERIOMATOR, 779,125, by Agfa, A.G., Lever-

kusen, Germany, For non-alcoholic lemon-flavoured drinks made

w.th glucose (32)
CITROZE, B768,863, by O. R. Groves, Ltd.,
London, S.W.1,
For all goods (I and 5)
CEIPRAL, 780,399-400, CETYRIL, 780-401-02,
by Macleans, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

LA GRANDE FOLIE, 779,076, by Warner Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, W.I.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 3

For fertilisers and chemical products for use in

agriculture, horticulture and forestry (1)
FOLIARATOR, 779,998, by Donald Mervyn
Collier, Disley, Ches.

For cosmetic preparations, soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and hair lotions (3) and for powder puffs and sponges (21)

TEEN-MATE, 778,243 and 778,246, by A. J. Siris Products, Ltd., Lanchester, Durham.

For all goods (3)

JULIETTE MARGLEN, 780,432, by Juliette Marglen, Inc., Ridgefield, New Jersey, U.S.A. For preparations and substances for laundry use: cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; and soaps (3) FYLAN, 780,655, by Stephen Rowland Land-

less, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.

For cosmetics, hair lotions, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and essential oils

GOMINASIL, 780,661, by Weikleen Products, London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary sub-stances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandag-ing; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

ZALPY, 772,241, by Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, nr. Sheffield,

For pharmacentical preparations (5)

FALCODYL, 776,480, by H. N. Norton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the

reatment of the nails (5)

NAILPAX, B777,935, by Clinical Products.

Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances,

all for application by rubbing (5)

Device of words MENTHOLATUM DEEP
HEAT RUB, 779,594, by the Mentholatum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For all goods (5)
CURUMIX, 779,875, by Imperial Chemical Industrics, Ltd., London, S.W.1, EPIDOSIN, VELAMATE, 780,967-68, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For veterinary preparations for the treatment of foot-rot in sheep (5)
PEDRITE, 780,149, by Boots Pure Drug Co.,

For fly-catching bands, fly papers, fly gum and

insecticides (5) KLIK, by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd.,

For pharmacentical preparations for use by oral

administration for the treatment of diabetes (5)
ADINSORAL, 780,343, by U.S. Vitamin Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
For dietetic products and pharmacentical pre-

parations (5)

780,610, PAIDOGAL, 780,610, by Paidol-Dütschler & Co., St. Gall, Switzerland. by

For medical preparations for veterinary use (5) HEDISAN, HEDIVAC, 780,397-98, by International Serum Co., Ltd., London, N.W.7. For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations

DILOMBRIN, 781,021, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
For photographic apparatus and instruments and

ISOLY, 776,563, by Agla, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany,

photographic cameras (sold complete) (9) GAZELLE, 776,993, by Apparatus and Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.14.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

KODAMAT, 780,183, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2

For surgical and medical instruments and appara-

OPTHULES, 779,149, by Boots Pure Drug Cc., Ltd., Nottingham.

For all goods (10)
SENSITOL, 780,889, by London Rubber Co.,
Ltd., London, E.C.2.

# COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

#### Saturday, December 27

COMMERCIAL TRAVELIERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITU-TION, café Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, at 12 noon, Annual court of Governors; followed by a special court of governors.



VITALITY THE KEYNOTE: A new showcard designed by the Crookes Laboratorics, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, to display their glucose BD 1-lb. pack is 12 in. high and 13½ in. wide. Printed in red, blue and yellow it aims to depict "brimming vitality."

# COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemto put in linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broadcasting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week number is shown in parentheses.

#### December 28 to January 4 LONDON

Alka-Seltzer, Anadin (3), Beecham's pills (3), powders (4), Cadum soap, Camay soap (2), Dascote, Eno's Fruit Salt,

Famel syrup, Germolene (4), Max Factor's beauty preparations, Medic-Aire (2), Milk of Magnesia, Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup. Penetrol. Phensic (3). Phyllosan (2). Silvikrin pure.

# MIDLAND

Amami wave set, Anadin (2), Aspro. Beecham's pills (2), powders (5). Bisodol, Cadum soap. Camay soap (2), Daxaids (3), Eno's Fruit Salt. Lemskin hand cream,

Max Factor's beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup, Penetrol. Phensic (3). Phosferine, Phyllosan (3),

NORTH
Alka-Seltzer, Anadin (3), Aspro, Beecham's pills
(2), powders (4), Cadum soap, California syrup of figs. Camay soap (3), Cephos (4), Daxaids

Famel syrup, Fynnon salt, Lemskin hand cream

(2).
Max Factor's beauty preparations, Mentholatum deep-heat rub, Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup.



WINTER SHOWCARD: To tie-in with current advertising and television campaigns, Bowater-Scott Corporation, 1.td., Knightshridge, London, S.W.1, have produced for Scottics facial tissues the showcard illustrated.

Penetrol, Phensic (3), Phosferine, Phyllosan (3),

#### SCOTLAND

Anadin (3), Askit (12), Beecham's pills (2), powders (3), Cadum soap,

Famel syrup. Loxene medicated shampoo. Max Factor's beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets. Pepsodent tooth-paste, Phensic (3). Phosferine (2), Ribena (2), Silvikrin pure.

#### WALES

Anadin (3), Beecham's pills (3), powders (4). Cadum soap, Camay soap (2),

Famel syrup, Germolene (3), Loxene medicated shampoo, Lucozade,

Maclcan's tooth-paste. Max Factor's beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia, Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup. Phensic (3), Phyllosan (4).

Silvikrin pure. Veno's cough mixture (4), Zubes.

# SOUTH

Beccham's powders (3), Cadum soap, Camay soap (2)

Famel syrup, Fynnon salt.

Max Factor's beauty preparations, Moorlindigestion tablets, Owbridge's lung syrup, Moorland Silvikrin pure,

# PRINT AND PUBLICITY

#### PRESS ADVERTISING

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE, LTD., 145 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2: Colgate "Instant Shave." In Daily Express and Daily Murror. " Instant

Cow & GATE, LTD., Guildford, Surrey: Cow & Gate baby food. In national and provincial newspapers, and magazines.
King Development Co., Ltd.,

320 Regent Street, London, W.1: Spungee, Newspaper ad-

PEPSODENT, LTD., 449 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Harmony Pin-Up, National women's magazines.

RECKITT & Sons, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Department, Hull: Disprin, In national newspapers.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

#### Periodicals

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), lysine division, Wilmington 98, Delaware, U.S.A.: "Amino Acids and Proteins." 1958, Nos.

3 and 4. ELI LILLY & Co., Basingstoke: The Lilly Review (Lilly Research), Volume XVIII, No. 3, October 1958, Pp. 30.

#### Price Lists

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23: Hospital price list, 1958.

LEDERIE LABORATORIES DIVISION, CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LID., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2: Replacement pages 29/30 for price list.

#### DISPLAY

Don S. Momand, Ltd., Nuffield House, Piccadilly, London, W.1: Alka-Seltzer, Showcard.



"DISPENSER": A colourful counter "dispenser" for Jif plastic "lemons" now available from Reckitt & Colman, Itd., Hull.

# C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A = Advanced; R = Reduced; I.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; • = Tax 30 per cent.; # = Tax 60 per cent.

BURROUGHS V	VELL	COME	&	CO.	. (fro	n E	)c-	
Wellcome tetanus	s antit	oxin	E	ach	1.	R.P		
	1.500		- 1	- 8	2	6	A	
		12	19	4	29	0	A	
	10,000	i.u.	9	0	13	- 6	A	
	15,000	i.u.	1.3	0	19	6	$\mathcal{A}$	
:	50,000	i.u.	40		60	0	A	
CALMIC, LTD.	[correc	ted not	e]					
Cerevon clixir	4	OZ.	3		R			
	20	OZ,	-15					
	40	OZ,	29	4	R			
	80	OZ,	54	0	R			
FASSETT & JO	HNSO	N, UH		fron	ı Janı	лагу	1)	
Ouickies*				5	1	10	A	
Otheries				10		2	A	
		100		-		_		
THOMAS MAI 1959)	ens,	LID.	(fr	om	Janu	ary	1,	
Ipsolon balm*			16	6	2	3	A	
.,			25	- 8	3	6	A	
	tab	lets*	-16		2	3	A	
Iron Ox tonic	tablets'	At .	14	9	2	- 0	A	
			33	- 1	4	- 6	A	
			55	- 1	7	6	A	
Juno Junipah sa	alts*		20		2	9	A	
		lets*	20	3	2	9	A	
Kandu tablets*			16		7 2 2 2 3 3	3		
Menthagene (disp	ensing	pack)			3	6	A	
Novacorn foot r			25		3	- 6	A	
	remo		16		2	3	A	

	com remover	10	(1		9	-24
ECLIPSE	PEAF CO., LTD.					
I:clipse se	dge peat					
selec	ted large pack			- 8	9	R
	+ cwt.			12	- 6	R
	Î cwt.			2.4	0	R
	coarse ! cwt.			12	6	R
	î cwt.			2.4	0	R
Humull	large pack			9	0	R
	{ cwt.			15	0	R
Vitapeat	+ cwt.			- 11	6	R
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Louit			22	n	D

PAINES	8	BYRNI	E. L	īD.	(from	Decei	mber	22)
Pabyrn			live		Eas	ch	21 6	
RIKER	LA	BORAT	ORI	ES.	1. I'D	(from	Dec	m-

ber 15) Pentoxylon tablets 3 0 4 6 R SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD. (from January 1, 1959) Doz. Doz. 100 126 0 1,000 1,144 0 Puroverine tablets 15 9 R 143 0 R

# NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

71

BRITISH SCHERING, LTD.			
Lyromist*	Ea	ch	
atomiser 25 mils	6	-	10
Cortucid eye-drop cream	5	3	7
CALMIC, LTD.			
Ferromyn capsules* 100	2	7	
1,000	26	0	
Ferroman B capsules 100	3	3	

CARLTON	LABORA	ATORI	ES	(SOUTHERN),
LTD.			$-\mathbf{D}c$	oz.
Alkadonna l	tablets*	10	11	3
		60	44	0
			E	ach
		350	19	6
			D	OZ.
Alkascorb 13	ablets	10	11	0
		60	42	0
			E	ach
		360	17	0

1.000

32 6

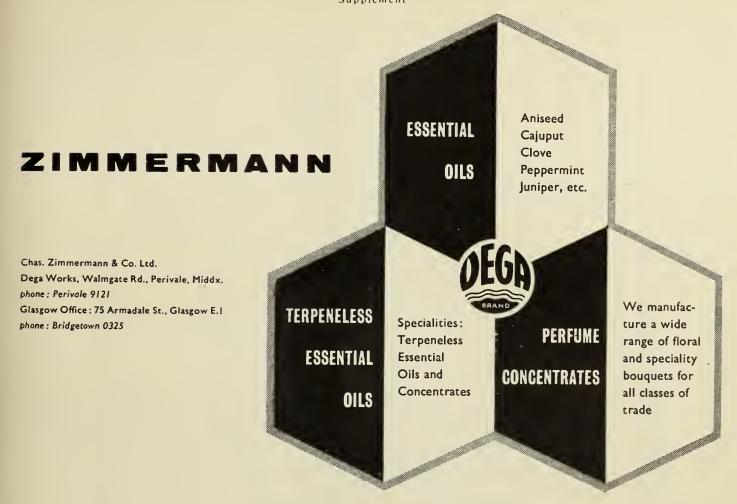
DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD. Distivit B<sub>12</sub> veterinary vial 10 mils 19 2

IMPERIA	AL CH	EMI	CA	AL.	INDUS	TR	IES,	LTD.
Thorpax	syrup*			07, 07,		0		10 21

LINCOLN HAIR PRODUCTS, LTD. Line-o-lin hand cream "hand" 1 oz. 9 0

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES,

LTD, Spansule	phenobarbitone	
capsules	pirentouronone	Eac
dispensing	g pack gr. 1 250	33
dispensing	g pack gr. 1; 250	37







BOTANICALS CHEMICALS GUMS



ESSENTIAL OILS SPICES WAXES

NEW YORK

IPECAC
SENEGA
STYRAX
STRYCHNINE
TANNIC ACID

HAMBURG

\*

# JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD. 24 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

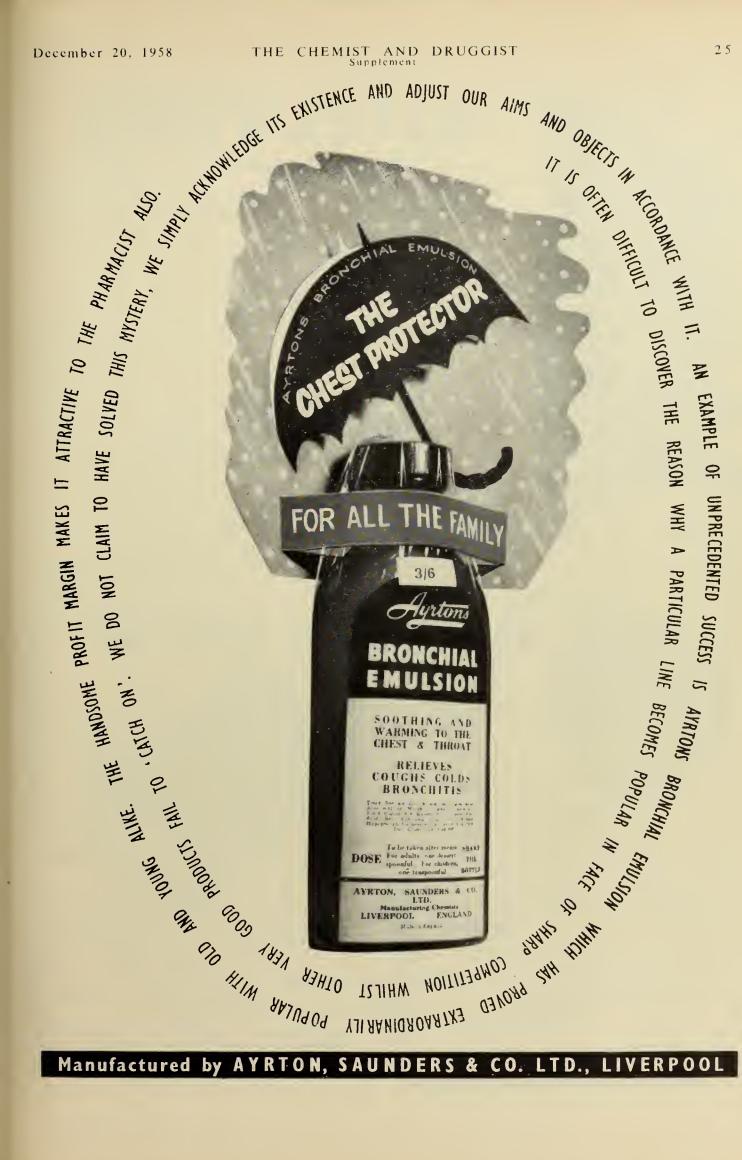
Telephone: LONdon Wall 6585 (4 lines) Telegrams: "Ergotine, Stock, London"

# Something New and Practical:



VOGUE VANITIES LTD BIRMINGHAM 19 Manufacturers of quality compacts

Beardmore



SAUNDERS &

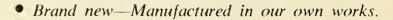
£3-15

complete/

# STEEL

# SHELVING

72" HIGH 34" WIDE 12" DEEP



- Shelves adjustable every inch.
- Heavy gauge shelves will carry 400 lb. each.
- 6 shelves per bay—Extra shelves 8/- each.
- Stove enamelled dark green.
- Quantity discounts.
- Also available in white at £5 per bay.

# DELIVERED FREE £3 15s.

Ready for Erection in England, Scotland and Wales

ALL OTHER SIZES available at equally keen prices

N. C. BROWN LTD.

SHELVING DIVISION HEYWOOD, LANCASHIRE

TELEPHONE: 69018 (3 LINES)



# Malt and Cod Liver Oil

With the flavour that CANNOT be copied

We are the premier firm supplying Chemists "own name" packs

**IMPORTANT** 

Make sure of your stocks against the possibility of severe Winter epidemics.

JEFFREYS, MILLER & COMPANY LIMITED, LEYLAND MILLS WIGAN

# LIQUORICE

Made from pure Calabrian liquorice root—the quality best appreciated in Gt. Britain and traditionally known as

SOLAZZI

Savepiam Via Domenico Morelli 75 NAPLES (Italy)

# **B.P. BROMIDES**

POTASSIUM BROMATE SODIUM BROMATE

When renewing your Contract remember first to consult—

ORMEROD TAYLOR & Son Ltd.,
TODMORDEN · LANCS.

# ZIMMERMANN

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. Ltd.

Dega Works, Walmgate Rd., Perivale, Middx.

phone: Perívale 9121

Glasgow Office: 75 Armadale St., Glasgow E.I

phone: Bridgetown 0325

PHARMACEUTICAL & FINE CHEMICALS

Adrenaline · Barbiturates

Carmine · Diastase

Folic Acid · Nicotinamide

Nicotinic Acid · Papain

Papaverine · Pancreatin

Pepsin 'Saffron

Thymol · Thyroid

etc.

agents for
pharmaceutical
chemicals
Farbwerke Hoechst AG.
Frankfurt (M) Hoechst.
Germany.



Benzocaine · Camphor

Phenazone · Procaine

etc.

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES: Kadamysin, Degalan.

# • RECOMMEND THE BELLAPURIN RECTAL THERAPY

FOR RAPID RELIEF

OF

ABDOMINAL PAINS
UTERINE INERTIA
HÆMORRHOIDS

Supplied in boxes of 12 and 50 Suppositories.

P.A.T.A

TECHNICAL LITERATURE AND SAMPLES FREE ON REQUEST

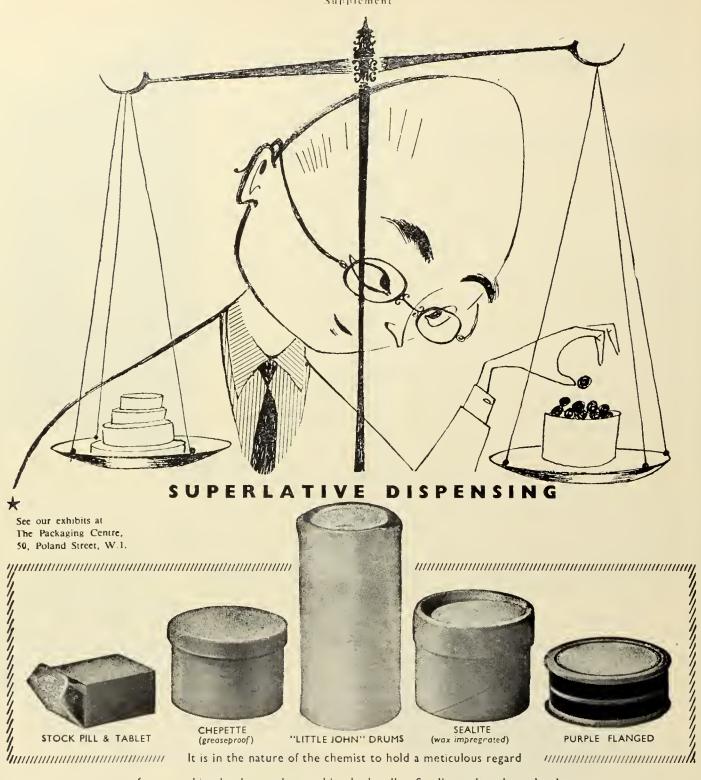
# RIDDELL PRODUCTS LIMITED

RIDDELL HOUSE, DUNBRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.2

Telephone: SHOreditch 7254/6 Telegrams: PNEUMOSTAT, BETH, LONDON

and at 11 MANSFIELD CHAMBERS, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, 2

unununununununununulk



It is in the nature of the chemist to hold a meticulous regard for everything he does and everything he handles. Small wonder, then, that he

> specifies Robinson's standard chemists' boxes as a fitting complement to superlative dispensing.



# Boxes

ROBINSON AND SONS LIMITED

# WHEATBRIDGE MILLS CHESTERFIELD

Telegrams: "Boxes" Chesterfield. Telephone: 2105, 8 lines

London Office: King's Bourne House, 229/231, High Holborn, London, W.C.1 Telegrams: 'Omnibox' Holb. London. Telephone: Holborn 6383

# Just the job! for stores and shops



# WARERITE wallboard

Good-looking premises always help to attract more customers—and that means more business. Panelling with WARERITE wallboard is the ideal, inexpensive way to brighten up walls, counter fronts, partitions, flush doors, ceilings and all vertical surfaces. WARERITE wallboard is moisture-resisting, durable and easily cleaned, and there are sixteen different patterns and colours to choose from

Write for literature, samples and the name of your nearest WARERITE distributor.

# **WARERITE** wallboard

# IS IDEAL FOR VERTICAL SURFACES AND CEILINGS

• Wipes clean instantly • Easily and quickly installed • No maintenance required Resistant to steam and moisture • Outlasts conventional finishes • Standard boards 8 ft. x 4 ft. • 16 attractive, colourful patterns



with the lovelier patterns!



A product of BAKELITE LIMITED . 12-18 GROSVENOR GARDENS . LONDON SWI . Telephone SLOane 0898

IGA WWIS

# ILODERM

a unique self-sterile Ointment that compares with no other in the treatment of:—

BURNS

BEDSORES

IMPETIGO

NAPKIN RASH

DERMATITIS · CRACKED NIPPLES

ask your usual wholesale House for supplies

#### LABORATORIES ILON

LORNE STREET ·

HAMILTON ·

**LANARKSHIRE** 

PRICES REDUCED

# HARDWOOD APPLICATORS

100 boxes and over 3/- per box, 50 to 99 boxes 3/3 per box under 50 boxes 4/- per box. Standard pack, 6 gross to a box

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM LONDON STOCKS

# TONGUE DEPRESSORS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR

Size 6in. × ‡in. × 2mm. thick. Prime Hardwood perfectly finished Boxed 100's Minimum order 10,000

Wholesale Houses only supplied

# ASHWOOD TIMBER INDUSTRIES LTD.

Specialists in Veneer and Plywood Products for all Trades

IBEX HOUSE · MINORIES · LONDON, E.C.3
Tel: ROYal 2494 Cables: A5HTIM, LONDON



dozen (13). It pays to push this size.

C. & G. KEARSLEY LTD. 71 DARTMOUTH RCAD, LONDON, S.E.23

(for the Relief of Rheumatism, etc.)

Retail price 2/6 a Jar. Wholesale price 24/- doz. (discount to wholesalers 15%)

★ PRE-NATIONAL ADVERTISING OFFER:

Minimum Order 36 Jars charged as 30 Jars-(Value 15/= Extra Profit)

Main Distributors:

Messrs. I. ROWLAND JAMES LTD.

Wholesale Chemists. SWANSEA and CARDIFF Proprietors: H. P. JENKINS PEN GROES, LLANELLY, CARMS



# DISPLAY AND SELL **THROUGH** ABC TV

January, with its peak TV audiences, is a period of great selling opportunities. ABC TELEVISION has introduced these special advertisements in your trade journal to help you get extra sales of those products advertised on the ABC Network over the immediate post-Christmas period. The products listed below are those in your shop which are receiving TV support in the North and Midlands over the weekend December 27/28. Get extra sales benefit from this TV advertising. Sell more of these products by preparing your window and counter displays for the week December 24 — January 3 now.

ALKA SELTZER ANADIN **BEECHAM POWDERS** CABDRIVERS LINCTUS **CEPHOS** DAXAIDS

FENNINGS "Little Healers" & "Fever Mixture"

MACPRIN MILK OF MAGNESIA **MOORLANDS** Indigestion Tablets PHENSIC

CAMAY KNIGHTS' CASTILE **MAX FACTOR** SHAVEX

**BOURNVITA** PORT WINE (Port Wine Trade Association)

North & Midlands

North & Midlands

North & Midlands

Yorkshire

North

North & Midlands

North & Midlahds

North & Midlands

North & Midlands

North & Midlands

North & Midlands

Midlands

North & Midlands

January peak viewing figures mean that more customers will have seen these products advertised than at any other time of the year!



#### ABC TELEVISION **NETWORK**

1 Hanover Square, W.1.

WEEKEND PROGRAMME COMPANY IN THE NORTH AND MIDLANDS



BEATSON, CLARK & CO. LTD., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS ROTHERHAM (ESTABLISHED 1751) YORKS

BC. 94

Telephone: CENtral 6565

Specially spaced Advertisements, including:—Public and Legal Notices, Sale by Auction, Appointments, Contract Work, Patents, Partnerships, 18/- per 1/2 inch minimum and pro rata. Box 2/-. Clearances and Wants, Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Premises, Agents Wanted, Agencies Wanted, Miscellaneous, 17/6 for 36 words minimum; then 4d. per word. Box 2/-. Situations Vacant, 12/- for 36 words minimum, then 4d. per word. Box 2/-. Situations Wanted, 3/- for 18 words minimum: then 2d. per word. Box 1/-.

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2 

# ORRIDGE & COMPANY

184 STRAND, Tel: TEMple Bar 9212/3 & 6340

CHEMIST BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRANCHES: BIRMINGHAM · SOUTHAMPTON · LIVERPOOL · SHEFFIELD · CARDIFF

# PREMISES FOR SALE

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, ESSEX. To be sold. Remaining shop of five on new estate where several hundred houses are being creeted. Excellent opportunity for chemist. Full details available, R. Cheke & Co., 176 Forest Lane. Forest Gate, E.7. Maryland 1147. C 1911

#### PREMISES TO LET

BIRMINGHAM. Municipal lock-up shops available on lease as pharmacy on housing estates at Northfield, West Heath and Sutton Road, Erd ngton. Separate Lving accommodation may be made available. Apply: City Estates Officer, City of Birmingham Estates Department, Bush House, 65 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1. C 8720

#### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

S. RHODESIA, a country with low income tax and a wonderful sunny climate; two high-class pharmacies under one company, situated in the best residential areas of the capital, Salisbury, for sale, together grossing over £40,000 annually. Moderate price asked for goodwill by owner wishing to retire from reta 1 proprietorship. Apply by Air Mail to P.O. Box 5, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. C 1900

# **BUSINESSES WANTED**

PRIVATE PURCHASER with small capital requires small manufacturing pharmaceutical business in Laneash re or elsewhere if transfer pract.cable. Preference for business concentrated on one line selling to pharmaceutical trade. Consideration given to non-chemical products. Potential more interesting than profit record. Box C 1920.

### **APPOINTMENTS**

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR

(Category III Hospital)
Pharmacist
required immediately. Whitley salary, Applications with details of service and names of three referees to Secretary.

C 8706

# BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL, KNAPHILL, WOKING Assistant-in-Dispensing

Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for the above post.
The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1,750 patients.
Salary scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).
Professional and Technical Council B of Whit-

approved qualification).

Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the
National Health Service Superannuation Regu-

The successful candidate will be required to pass a med cal exam nation.

Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s, per week will be made.

made.

Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible.

C 417

# CALDERSTONES HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, CALDERSTONES HOSPITAL, WHALLEY, Nr. BLACKBURN Chief Pharmacist Applications are invited for the above appointment, Group 11, salary scale £725 x £30 (2)— £785 x £35 (5)—£960 x £30 (1)—£990 per annum.

annum,
Whitley Council conditions of service. Health
Service superannuation scheme, House available
for rent to married man, board and lodging
for single man or woman at a suitable charge.
Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses
of three referees to the Group Secretary, Calderstones Hospital, Whalley, nr. Blackburn.

C 8723

# CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Senior Pharmacist and Pharmacist required at Bethnal Green Ho-p.tal (350 Acute bcds). The department has recently been modernised and is approved for training students. N.H.S. Scale within the range £680-£870 for Senior Pharmacist and £600-£815 for Pharmacist, plus appropriate higher qualification allowance. Apply with details of age, training and experience to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 344

# CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (Category V

(Category V)
PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10
Senior Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post.
Salary on the Whitley Council Scale plus London Weighting and higher qualification allowance where applicable. Applications stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Medical Director as soon as possible.

C 8690

# GRIMSBY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL, SCARTHO, GRIMSBY

Dispenser
Applications are invited for the post of Dispenser at the above Hospital. Whitley scales for a 39-hour week are, qualified, single-handed, at age 22 or over, £415 to £530 per

annum,
Applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience to the Hospital Secretary.

C 8717

# HERTFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL, HERTFORD

HERTFORD

(21 miles from London)
Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post.
Salary scale Category III, £650 x £30 (6)—
£830 p.a. Duties to commence as soon as possible. Department responsible for purchase and issue of Drugs, Dressings, Surgical Instruments and Equipment for above and two other smaller hospitals, also for supervision of Central Sterilis ng Department.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience with names of two referees to Hospital Secretary, Hertford County Hospital, Hertford, Herts.

C 8695

# METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD,

KINGSLAND RUAD,
LONDON, E.8
Pharmacist
for modern department, Permanent post, salary
scale £600-£815 p.a., plus higher qualification
allowance. Apply with details of age, training
and experience to the Hospital Secretary.

C 433

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#### Appointments—Continued

# MAYDAY HOSPITAL

(Category IV)
Senior Pharmacist
Modern department, Good working conditions.
Opportunity to secure wide experience in Hospital Pharmacy work. Mayday Hospital (General Acute 595 beds) is linked for Pharmacy control with a Geriatric Unit (410 beds) and a busy Eye Clinic. Whitley Council rates of pay.

Application Form obtainable from the under-

GEORGE A. PAINES,
General Hospital, Group Secretary,
London Road, Croydon, C 8700

# NAPSBURY (MENTAL) HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, Nr. ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Chief Pharmacist (Category III)
Applications are invited for the above post.
Whitley Council salary scale £785—£1,070 plus £25 for higher qualifications if applicable. New pharmacy completed 1957. Further details of the post obtainable on request, Applications to Group Sccretary by January 10, 1959. C 8725

# NORTH WEST DURHAM HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, CONSETT, Co. DURHAM Pharmacist

Applications are invited from registered pharmaeists for the above appointment. Department equipped with facilities for manufacturing and sterile work. Salary £580 by annual increments to £785, Whitley Council condi-

tions.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with names of two referees, to the Group Secretary, Shotley Bridge General Hospital, Shotley Bridge, co. Durham, immediately.

C 8724 Durham, immediately.

NOTTINGHAM No. 2 HOSPITAL

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Cat. V)
required for the Nottingham City Hospital
(811 beds)

Applications are invited for the above post, which will become vacant early in 1959. The City Hospital is a Group hospital and eaters for the pharmaceutical requirements of a number of subsidiary hospitals in the area. Applicants should have a wide experience in hospital pharmacy, and be capable of controlling staff. A knowledge of surg.cal instruments is desirable, The successful applicant will work under the Group Chief Pharmacist and will be required to assume complete control in his absence.
Further particulars regarding the post can be obtained on application to the Group Chief Pharmac'st. Whitley conditions and salary, Applications, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of previous experience, together with the names of two referces, should be sent to the Group Secretary, The Sherwood Hospital, Nottingham, as soon as possible, C 8674

# ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at this Hospital, Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale, Applications, with names of two referees, should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 8704

# ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL,

CHELSEA, S.W.10
Locum Tenens Assistant-in-Dispensing required immediately. Terms by arrangement. Apply Chief Pharmacist. C 8694

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,
LONDON, W.1
Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications invited for the above post, Salary
in accordance with Whitley Council Scale.
Apply in writing to Chief Pharmacist, giving names of two referees. C 8726

#### STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL, **STOCKPORT**

Pharmacist Pharmacist
There is a vacancy which offers good experience in a modern department providing pharmaceutical service to a group of hospitals.
The post is available on a part-time or full-time basis, or may be suitable for a candidate requiring a locum post.
Applications with full particulars and pages.

requiring a locum post.

Applications, with full particulars and names of two referees, to the Group Secretary, Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee, 598 Shaw Heath, Stockport. C 8728

# WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

WEST MIDDLESEX HUSPITAL,
ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
Assistant-in-Dispensing
required in Pharmaceut cal Department for varicd duties. Salary £395 per annum at age 22, rising to £520 (additional payment of £20 per annum for suitable qualification).
Apply, giving names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist.

# WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
Pharmaeist
for Main Pharmaceutical Department, Salary £580—£785 per annum, plus London Weighting. Whitley cond tions and assimilation point in salary scale according to experience.
Apply giving age, qualifications and experience, with names of referees to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 432

WINWICK AND NEWCHURCH
HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Senior Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post in the Group Pharmaceutical Department at Winwick Hospital (2,305 beds).
Salary £650 x £30 (6)—£830.
Applications giving date of birth, full particulars regarding qualifications, and experience together with names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to the Secretary (Ref.: CD/113), Winwick Hospital, Warrington, C 8715

# WORTHING GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, SOUTHLANDS HOSPITAL, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, SUSSEX Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above appointment, Salary as Pharmaceutical Whitley Council scale, Appl.cations stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two persons from whom references may be obtained to be sent to the Hosp.tal Secretary,

A, V, OAKTON,

Group Secretary,

C 8722

# TEACHING APPOINTMENTS WITWATERSRAND TECHNICAL

WITWATERSRAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
JOHANNESBURG,
SOUTH AFRICA
Vacaney—Lecturer in Pharmacy
Salary Scale: £800 x £50—£900 x £60—£1,560, plus 5 per cent, temporary vacation savings bonus up to £60 per annum.
Applicants must possess a degree in Pharmacy and a pharmaceut.cal qual.lication registrable with the South African Pharmacy Board.
Applicants must have had teaching and/or industrial experience and he able to undertake general teaching to the level of the ordinary degree in Pharmacy.
Experience and qualifications will determine the

degree in Pharmacy. Experience and qualifications will determine the commencing noteh of the salary scale. The successful candidate will be expected to assume

duty as soon as possible.

The College will pay half salary from the date of sailing to date of assuming duty, plus reasonable travelling expenses for successful applicant.

applicant applicant
Application forms obtainable from;
Frank Ross & Co. (London), Ltd.,
Marlow House,
Lloyd's Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

# **EDUCATIONAL**

# CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, THE COLLEGE OF

TECHNOLOGY, BRISTOL

A short course of lectures will be held at the
College on Wednesday evenings commencing
January 7, 1959, at 7 p.m., dealing with the
subject.

"RECENT ADVANCES IN PHARMA-COLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS." Enrolment

Application forms and details from "Organiser of Short Courses," College of Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7. C 8718

# SITUATIONS VACANT RETAIL HOME

BY THE PROMOTION to Superintendent Chemist a vacancy has arisen for a pharmacy branch manager in well-established shop in thr.ving district, Excellent accommodation available. Salary with allowances approximately available. Salary with allowances approximately £1,100 per annum. Superannuation scheme with transfer clause. Apply by letter, giving particulars of past experience, to General Manager, Pleasley & Pleasley Hill Co-operative & Industrial Society, Ltd., Pleasley, near Mansfield, Notts.

C 1898

DISPENSING assistant required for consistant situation in small holiday resort. Apply Wm, Challice, Ltd., West Town, Hayling Island.

C 1909 DISPENSING assistant required for congenial

EAST MIDLANDS. Pharmacist required to manage our branch at Stamford, This is a very pleasant area and an attractive, spacious self-contained flat is available at a reasonable rent. Salary £1,000 per annum inclusive. This is a permanent progressive post and is superannuated (transfer clause in operation). Apply to Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough. C 1892

#### WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE

A YOUNG PHARMACIST is required in the Commercial Development Department of a rapidly expanding pharmaceutical house. This is an unusual and unique opportunity to gain overall knowledge of the industry and will lead to experience in packaging methods, liaison with sales and production units, and aspects of development ranging from fundamental research to marketing techniques. Apply: Personnel Officer, Bayer Products, Ltd., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames. C 8721

CHEMIST and laboratory assistant, part-time required for building research. Hammersmith district. Box C 1910.

EXPANDING GROUP seek energetic repre-EXPANDING GROUP seek energetic representatives introduced to chemists and/or hardware outlets, to pioneer products for new company. Products will be heavily advertised, Good salary, ear, non-contributory pension scheme. Areas, Home Count.es, South Wales and West of England, Midlands, Lancash.re, West Yorkshire, Scotland, Applications Box 21, Southcombe's, 142 Sloane Street, S.W.I. C 8716

EXPERIENCED TABLET COATER required now, Good wages to right man, Five-day week, Write or 'phone Pharmacal Supplies, Ltd., Green Lane, Hounslow, 8615, C 8727

ORDER CLERK, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., require clerks with a sound knowledge of ethical and proprietary medicines for Telephone Order and Pricing work. Applicants should have experience in the Wholesale distribution trade. Five-day week, canteen, Apply in writing stating age, experience and salary required to the Staff Manager, Graham Street, City Road, N.1.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to call on chemists, herbalists and health food stores in London and South Coast, Must be car owner. Send for application form in first instance. Potter's (Herbal Supplies), Ltd., Douglas Works, Leyland Mill Lane, Wigan, C 1918

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., have a vacancy for a Pharmacist at their London factory. The position is one of responsibility and covers supervision of manufacturing and other duties. Write to Director T., Wharf Road, London, N.1.

#### Situations Vacant—Continued

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY! A young rap dly expanding British pharmaceutical company requires medical representatives for Glasgow, South London and Liverpool. A background of pharmacy or medicine is not essential, but experience of calling on chemists would be an advantage. Apply giving personal details, education and career to Box C 1919.

# SITUATIONS WANTED

#### **RETAIL HOME**

WINDOW DISPLAY. Window dresser offers his services (part-time), covering West End and Central London. Box C 1915.

#### LOCUMS SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

AFRICAN pharmacist will be disengaged on December 20 for locum dutics. Piliso, 77 Chatsworth Road, N.W.2. C 1922

#### WHOLESALE

MEDICAL PROPAGANDIST seeks co-opera-MEDICAL PROPAGANDIST seeks co-operation of ethical houses, Idea is to work frechance and put basic costs, and advantages of preparations they are prescribing as compared with other firms' products. Full data given on the G.P. or consultant concerned, i.e., his N.H.S. list, type of practice, his prescribing of ethicals, or otherwise, Average calls 30 per week, Retaining fee £5 per week or £200 per annum. Box C 1914.

YOUNG MAN (28), well educated, good appearance, varied retail experience, requires interesting, progressive post with wholesale chemist or toiletry company, within reach South London. Box C 1917.

EXPERIENCED Pharmaceutical Representative (male), mcd.cal background, own car, requires similar position Greater London area. Best references available. Box C 1907.

YOUNG MAN (21), single, unqualified, good education and address, now free of National Serv.ce, with experience in own family's retail business, seeks opening with prospects as junior or trainee in wholesale, representation, or advert.sing, Res.dent North East, Willing to travel. Car driver. All letters answered, Box C 1921.

# **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

BIO-CLINICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED Sales Director and Medical Consultant visiting India February. Pharmaceutical and medical equipment firms who would like their range presented should contact Box C 1916.

CAPITAL REQUIRED by progressive Pharmaceutical House to assist in their advertising campaign for the com.ng year. Product sells on sight and proof of constant repeat orders. All-year-round article, F.nance fully guaranteed. Principals only in confidence, Box C 8697.

EXPANSION OF PLANT. Reputable firm making bath cubes for the trade is able to take further contracts. Box No. AC.43682, Samson Clarks, 57/61 Mortimer Street, W.1. C 8667 To Manufacturers of Veterinary and Agricultural Products Essential to Farmers and Live Stock Keepers.

If you have an interesting and readyselling product to link up with a live sales organisation being developed in North-west England, the Advertiser would be pleased to hear from you.

Your product would be presented enthusiastically, by one with a long and successful sales experience, a pharmaceutical qualification, and a thorough etnical knowledge. Box C 1913.



**CEN 6565** 

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Manchester.

Phone: Blackfriars 1916.
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#### **PATENTS**

THE OWNERS of Patent No. 732286, wh.ch concerns "NEW STILBŒS-TROL DERIVATIVES AND PRE-PARATION THEREOF," is desirous of arranging by way of Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the commercial development in Great Britain of this invention, For particulars address ELKINGTON & FIFE, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

C 1923

#### **TENDERS**

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, Tenders are invited for the supply of the following during the period March 1, 1959, to February 29, 1960:—Schedule A. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations, Schedule B. Surgical Sundrics, Instruments and Dressings, Schedule C. First Aid Cases, Schedule D. Toilet Requisites, tes (excluding Soap Products), Tender forms. (kindly state which schedule,s) required) from The County Medical Officer of Health, East Cliff County Offices, Preston, Closing date for receipt of tenders January 17, 1959.

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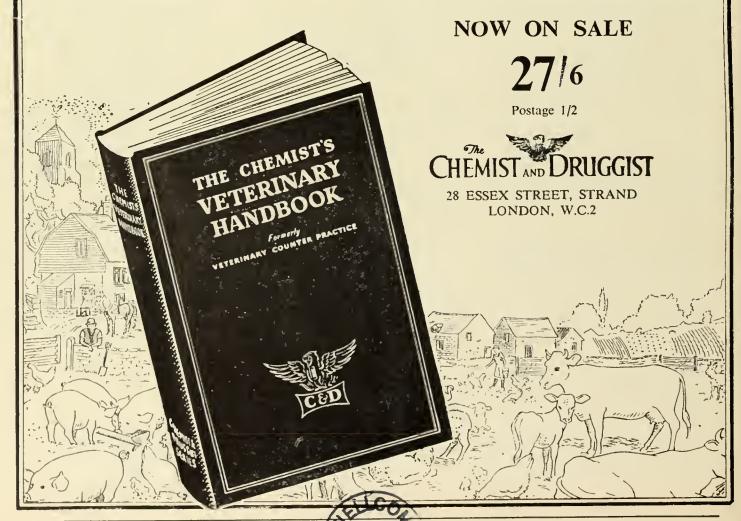
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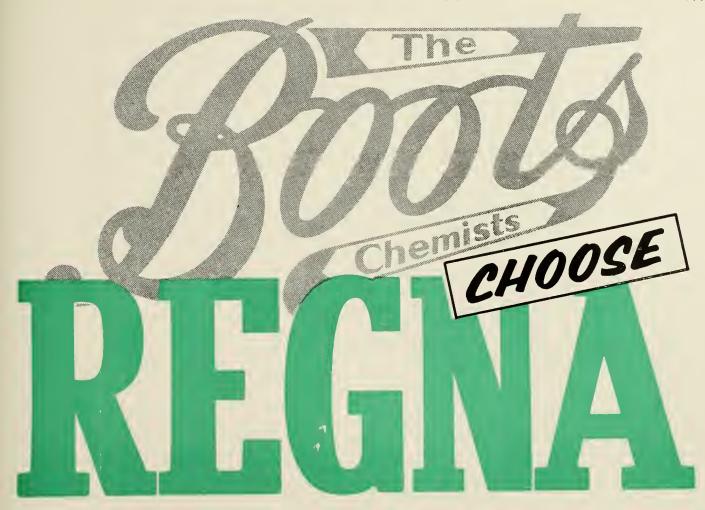
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